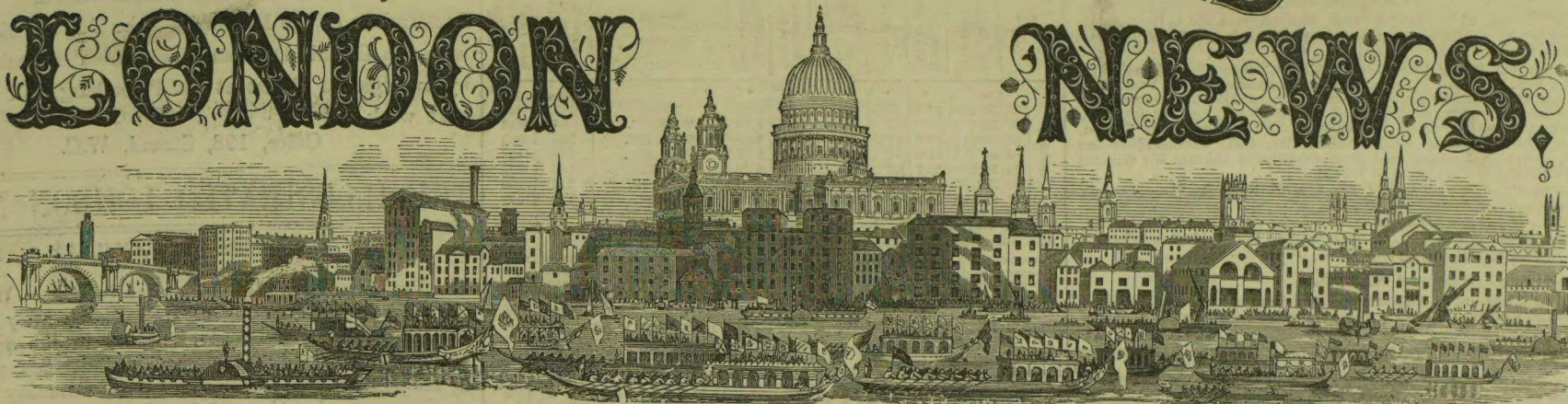


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1797.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6½d.



THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH: ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

equitable jurisdiction are to be blended; and even in the financial retrenchments which, during the most critical European conjuncture, it succeeded in effecting; it placed its name and fame at the highest place on the historical scroll on which are inscribed the triumphs of legislative genius and industry. The part it has played will long be remembered. The policy it has pursued will be recognised as of the grandest order. Posterity may find reason to doubt the political reason of some things it has done, but will assuredly recognise in its career an inspiring example of disinterested and lofty aims compassed by admirable self-denial and indefatigable labour.

Of the Parliament to come we can only express ourselves in the language of hope. That it will show many personal changes in its constituent members is certain. That it will with equal adequacy give effect to the will of the nation is highly to be desired, although this, as yet, is extremely problematical. The main influences brought to bear upon the constituencies by the projected programme of the Ministers, are financial in their character, and, hence, are ill-calculated to elicit the highest order of political and patriotic motive. The abolition of the income tax and the further relaxation of indirect taxation, conjointly with an adjustment of local to imperial burdens, will, no doubt, give an immense impulse to the action of the great majority of electors, and will stamp with its own impression no small proportion of the elected. Whether, when that impulse has exhausted itself and that stamp has been effaced, the Legislative conceptions and aptitudes of the House of Commons will fairly answer the demands of public opinion in relation to other and even higher questions of political interest, remains to be seen. We can only hope that they may; but, from the data at present available for the formation of our judgment, such hope is considerably streaked with apprehension.

One conclusion, we think, is tolerably clear. There is no very wide difference between the professed objects of the two great political parties. What Mr. Gladstone proposes to do Mr. Disraeli is not, in the abstract, unwilling should be done. The main question between them is by which party it may be most safely and successfully effected. The country is about to settle that point, and will settle it, we cannot but hope, with its usual instinctive sagacity.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House. The Duke of Cambridge and the Lord Chancellor arrived on Thursday week and dined with her Majesty. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through West Cowes and Newport to view the decorations in honour of the Royal marriage at St. Petersburg. Prince Leopold and the Duke of Cambridge walked through the towns. The Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, and Countess Feodore Gleichen arrived at Osborne. The Queen received telegrams from the Emperor of Russia and the Duke of Edinburgh announcing the celebration of the marriage. Her Majesty's ships *Zealous* and *Royal Alfred*, which were anchored in Osborne Bay under the command of Captain Cochran, fired Royal salutes. In the evening Royal salutes were again fired, and the ships, together with her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, were illuminated, and discharged fireworks. The Queen's dinner party consisted of Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Caledon, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, and Captain Edmond Mildmay. There was a ball in the servants' hall for the servants and tenants on the Osborne estate, the Queen and the Royal family being present part of the time. On Saturday last the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Leiningen left Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Count and Countess Gleichen, and Countess Feodore Gleichen attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, officiated. On Monday the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Lord President of the Council, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Earl of Kimberley. At the Council Parliament was dissolved. Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., was clerk of the Council. Lord Aberdare, Mr. Gladstone, and the Earl of Kimberley had audiences of her Majesty. Mr. Richard Amphlett received the honour of knighthood. Count and Countess Gleichen and Countess Feodore Gleichen left Osborne. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken frequent drives to Ryde and other towns in the island. The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting on the Queen.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, was solemnised, yesterday (Friday) week, at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, with the utmost pomp, and in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox and Anglican Churches respectively. Those who had been invited to be present assembled at half-past twelve o'clock at the palace. There were members of the Holy Synod, and of the high clergy; members of the Council of the Empire; senators and Ambassadors; the members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their families; general officers, officers of the guard, of the army and navy, and eminent Russian and foreign merchants of the first two guilds. The ladies wore the national costume; the men were in full uniform. The Queen of England was represented by Viscount Sydney and Lady Augusta Stanley. Shortly after one o'clock the marriage procession passed through the Salle des Armoiries, the bride leaning on the arm of the Duke of Edinburgh. On their arrival at the church the Duke and Grand Duchess took their places in front of the altar, where were standing the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and the chief priests, attired in magnificent vestments. The Emperor and Empress were on the right of the altar, the Prince of Wales and the Russian Grand Dukes standing opposite. The most interesting parts of the ceremony were the handing of the rings to the bride and bridegroom, the crowning of the Royal couple, and the procession of the newly-wedded pair, with the Metropolitan and clergy, Prince Arthur, and the Grand Dukes, round

the analogon or lectern, the bride and bridegroom carrying lighted candles in their left hands. On the conclusion of the ceremony the bride and bridegroom were saluted by the Emperor and Empress most affectionately, and immediately all proceeded to the Salle d'Alexandre, where the Protestant marriage was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, assisted by the Rev. A. Thompson and the Rev. Mr. Kingsford. The bride was given away by the Emperor, Prince Arthur being the best man. The Duke and the Grand Duchess used prayer-books which had been sent them by Queen Victoria, and the Grand Duchess carried a bouquet of myrtle sent also by the Queen from Osborne. Dean Stanley read a special prayer, composed by himself for the occasion. The singing of the Russian choir was magnificent. No instrumental music was performed at either service, in accord with the rules of the Greek Church. After this ceremony the Emperor and Empress again saluted the bride and bridegroom. The bride wore a silver embroidered robe and an Imperial mantle of crimson velvet, lined with ermine; a diamond crown and diamond collar, and rich lace veil, adorned with orange flowers. The Empress wore a gold robe and a Russian head-dress of diamonds. The Princess of Wales was attired in a dress of white and silver moire antique, with flowers, covered with magnificent Brussels lace and bordered with rose-coloured velvet. Train of rose-coloured velvet, bordered with an embossed garland of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, detached bouquets of which also filled up the centre; also a necklace and pendants of pearls and diamonds, and tiara of diamonds with feathers and veil. Her Royal Highness also wore the orders of Victoria and Albert, the order of Catherine of Russia, and that of the Danish Royal family. The Czarevna wore a dress of gold and white, with a train of blue velvet and diamond head-dress. The Crown Princess of Germany wore a train of crimson velvet and ermine. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the uniform of a Russian naval officer, with the ribbon and collar of St. Andrew. The Emperor was in a General's dress, with the collar of St. Andrew. Prince Arthur in that of the English Rifle Brigade, and the ribbon and collar of St. Vladimir. The Czarevitch wore the uniform of a Russian General, and the Prince of Wales that of an English General. The service was concluded at three o'clock, when the event was announced to the capital by a salute of 101 guns from the fortress, and to the inhabitants of Moscow by special telegram. The marriage register was signed by the Dean of Westminster, the Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, and by several of the Imperial family.

At half-past four all the Imperial and Royal personages were present at the banquet in the Salle Nicholas. Four toasts were drunk. The first was "The healths of the Emperor, the Empress, and Queen Victoria," which was followed by a salute of fifty-one guns; next came "The health of the Bride and Bridegroom," with a salute of fifty-one guns; next, "The health of the Imperial Family of Russia," followed by a salute of thirty-one guns. Lastly, came "The Clergy and all the Faithful Subjects of the Czar," with again a salute of thirty-one guns. A concert of vocal and instrumental music was performed during the banquet.

At a quarter to nine the Imperial Court proceeded to St. George's Hall, where were assembled the marriage guests, the Czar leading the Duchess of Edinburgh. The dresses were the same as those worn in the morning, except that the bride was divested of her mantle of velvet and ermine. The polonaise (which is a march of the Court, two and two, in an intricate form to and fro the ball-room, each lady changing her partner at the top of the room) was commenced from the throne, the bride in turn being escorted through the maze of guests by the bridegroom, the Czar, and by several of the Princes and Grand Dukes. The trains of the ladies were borne, as before, by chamberlains. The polonaise lasted an hour, previous to which time the bride and bridegroom had retired from the ball-room.

At eleven o'clock the Emperor accompanied the Duke and Grand Duchess, who were attended by Lady Emma Osborne, Mlle. Milutin, Lieutenant Haig, General Gogel, and General Popoff, to the railway station, whence they left St. Petersburg by special train for Tsarskoe-Selo, where the deputation of the townspeople at the station presented the bride and bridegroom with bread and salt on a silver dish. The Duke and Grand Duchess drove to the Alexander Palace amid the enthusiastic greetings of the people—the road, like the city of St. Petersburg, being brilliantly illuminated and decorated.

On the following day the Duke and Grand Duchess drove in the park and also visited the Grand Palace and the arsenal. The marriage festivities were continued at St. Petersburg. The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and other visitors, with the Grand Dukes, went on a hunting excursion to Gatschina. The bag consisted of one bear and thirteen wolves, besides hares. The Imperial and Royal party dined at Gatschina, and on the return journey the Emperor left the train at Tsarskoe-Selo, and visited the Duke and Grand Duchess at the Alexander Palace.

On Sunday the bride and bridegroom attended Divine service in the Great Palace, and afterwards received the members of their suite at breakfast. Later in the day the Duke and Grand Duchess drove in a sledge to Pawlosk. The Dean of Westminster preached at the English church at St. Petersburg in aid of the relief fund for Samara province. The English Royal visitors were present. Subsequently the Emperor and the Imperial family, with the Prince of Wales and other Imperial and Royal personages, were present at the parade of officers which is held on Sundays in the Michael Manège. After the ceremony the commanding officers of the different corps were presented to the foreign Princes by the Czar. In the evening the Grand Duchess Marie of Leuchtenberg gave a concert of sacred music, at which all the Princes were present.

On Monday the Duke and Grand Duchess walked before breakfast in the private garden of the palace, and afterwards skated upon the ice. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses received the members of their suite at dinner. At St. Petersburg a grand parade of about 30,000 troops of all arms was held before the Winter Palace in honour of the Prince of Wales and the other foreign Princes. The Emperor, with a numerous Staff, and the Princes rode along the lines, the troops cheering and the bands playing the several national hymns, after which the troops marched past in front of the Alexander Column. The Princesses witnessed the spectacle from the windows of the Winter Palace. Subsequently the Czar entertained the foreign visitors, with their respective suites, at luncheon in the palace. All the foreign Princes and Princesses were also present at the family dinner at the Winter Palace.

On Tuesday the Duke and Grand Duchess returned to St. Petersburg from Tsarskoe-Selo. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses received at the Winter Palace the Diplomatic Body, the foreign Princes and Princesses, and the ladies attached to the Russian Court.

On Wednesday the bride and bridegroom received the superior clergy, the Imperial Council, senators, officers of the Imperial and Grand Ducal households, and superior officers of

the army and navy. In the evening there was a state performance at the Opera, at which all the Imperial and Royal personages were present.

On Thursday a ball was given in the Nicholas Hall of the Winter Palace, and yesterday (Friday) a ball was also given at the palace of the Czarevitch. To-day (Saturday) the nobility of St. Petersburg will give a ball at their club. On Monday next a ball will be given at the palace of the elder Grand Duke Nicholas, and on Tuesday one by the British Ambassador.

The Russian Court will leave for Moscow next Wednesday, and on the following day the Imperial and Royal personages will visit the Moscow Cathedral, after which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will receive congratulatory visits. There will be a dinner in the Alexander Hall, and in the evening a performance at the Great Moscow Theatre.

On Friday the Moscow nobles will give a ball at their club, and on Saturday a ball will take place at the Governor-General's residence. The Court will return to St. Petersburg on Sunday week.

In a proclamation announcing the marriage of his daughter the Czar invites the prayers of the faithful for a blessing on the union. The occasion has been commemorated by a large distribution of honours and promotions.

On the day before the marriage the Grand Duchess received a deputation from the Orenburg Uhlans regiment, of which her Imperial Highness is honorary Colonel, and accepted a history of her regiment, compiled by Lieutenant Krestovski.

The name of the Duke of Edinburgh has been inscribed on the rolls of the 14th, or Yambour, Regiment of Lancers, of which corps the Grand Duchess is patron.

The merchants of St. Petersburg are to present the Grand Duchess with a costly piece of plate. The English colony will give a life-boat to the Russian Life-Boat Society in honour of the marriage, presenting a silver model of the boat to her Imperial Highness.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has made the following appointments, with the approval of the Queen of England:—Lady Frances Baillie, Lady Emma Osborne, and Lady Mary Butler to be Ladies of the Bedchamber, and Mr. Dmitry Kalochine to be private secretary to her Imperial Highness. The Duke of Edinburgh has appointed Dr. Wilson Fox to be Physician in Ordinary to their Imperial and Royal Highnesses.

The Prince of Wales has been elected an honorary member of the Russian Geographical Society. His Royal Highness has visited the home of Peter the Great.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany celebrated the anniversary of their wedding-day with a family dinner at the Winter Palace.

The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. Upon the occasion of the Royal marriage at St. Petersburg, the labourers upon the Royal estate received gifts of money, and the servants of the household had a dance. The gold medal which the Prince of Wales annually gives for proficiency in the highest branches of education to a pupil of Dr. White, at the Lynn Grammar School, has been gained by Mr. H. Leeper, son of the Vicar of All Saints', South Lynn.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Edmond St. John Mildmay, Esq., now extra Equerry to his Royal Highness, to be Equerry, vice Major-General Henry Clifton, resigned; and Major-General Henry Clifton to be extra Equerry to his Royal Highness.

His Excellency the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived in St. James's-square from Emo Park, Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis of Londonderry and Viscount Castlereagh returned to Wynyard on Monday from Ireland.

The Marquis of Northampton has arrived in town from Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

Earl and Countess Cowper have left Paris for Rome.

Earl and Countess Amherst and the Ladies Amherst have returned to Montreal, Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Knowsley.

The Earl of Shannon has arrived in town from Ireland.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left their residence in Berkeley-square for Ringwood, Hants.

The Old Berkeley Hunt Ball took place, on Thursday week, in Rickmansworth Townhall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the hunt colours and foxes' masks and brushes.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PARLIAMENTS.

The Parliament which has just passed away into the region of history is the eighth Parliament which has been assembled under the reign of her Majesty, and the tenth since the passing of the first Reform Bill. The Parliament which was sitting at the death of William IV., in June, 1837, came to an end in the following month by the demise of the Crown, and the new Parliament elected in the August, which met in the November of that year, was dissolved in June, 1841, having lasted four years. Her Majesty's second Parliament, elected in August, 1841, was dissolved in July, 1847, having lasted nearly six years. Her third Parliament, which met in the November of the same year, was dissolved in July, 1852, having lasted about four years and three quarters. The fourth Parliament of her Majesty met in November, 1852, and was dissolved in March, 1857, having lasted four years and a half. The fifth Parliament of her Majesty was the briefest in its duration, having met in April, 1857, and having been dissolved in the spring of 1859, after a life of little more than two years' duration. The next Parliament, which assembled in April, 1859, lasted six years, being dissolved early in 1865; and her Majesty's seventh Parliament, the immediate predecessor of the present one, lasted from the spring of 1865 to the autumn of 1868, about three years and a half. The present, which will hereafter be known as Mr. Gladstone's Parliament, was elected in November and December, 1868, and hence has enjoyed an existence of a little over five years. Consequently it has lived longer than any of its predecessors, except those of 1841-7 and 1859-65.—*Times*.

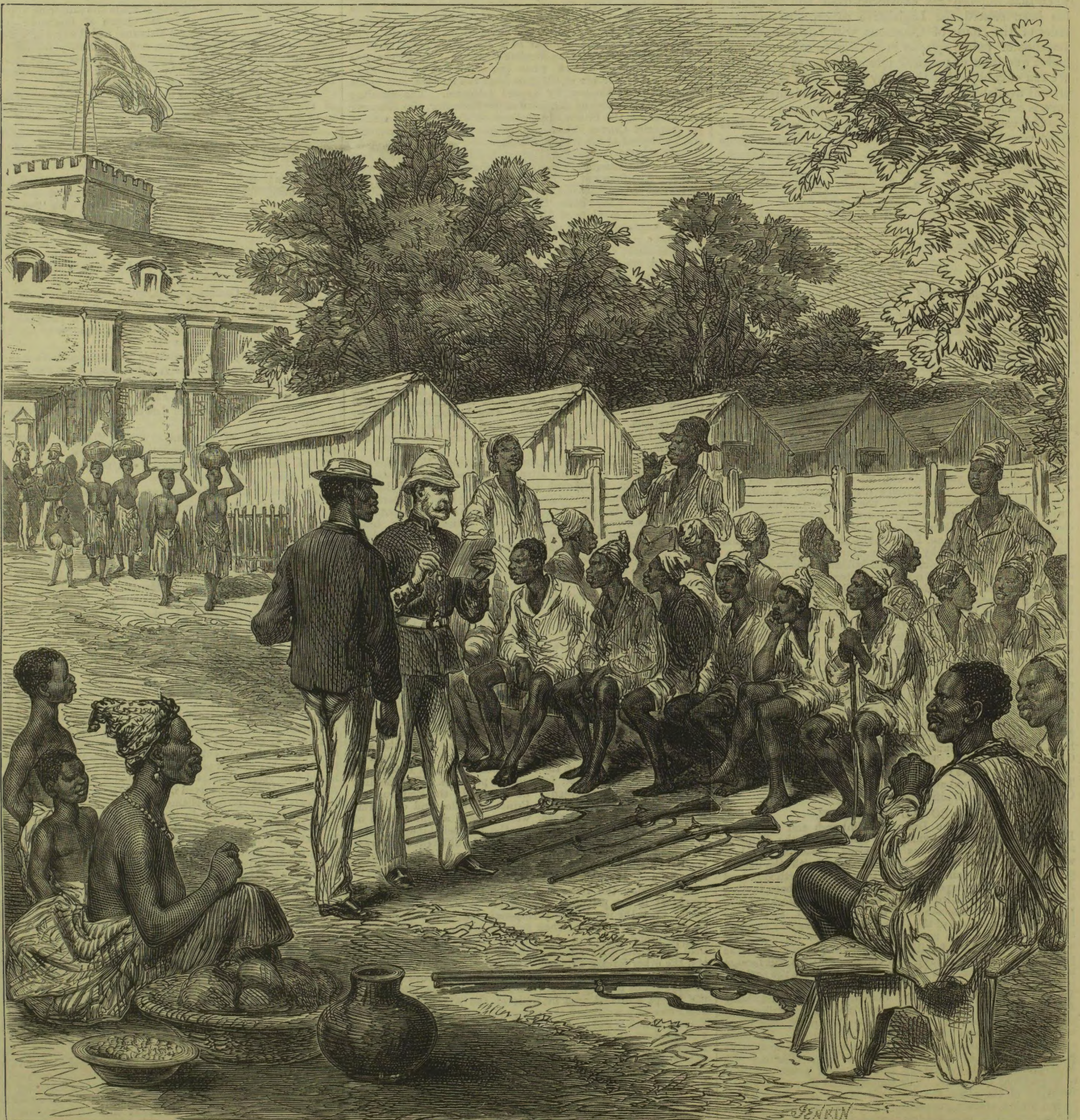
At a conference of the Nonconformist Committee of London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, held, on Tuesday, at Crewe, resolutions were passed expressing deep dissatisfaction and disappointment at discovering that Mr. Gladstone adheres to the general principles of the educational policy pursued by the Government during the last four years, and declaring that it is the immediate duty of all who desire to restore union and vigour to the Liberal party to insist that all candidates for their support shall declare themselves opposed to the further development of the denominational system, and pledge themselves to vote for the abolition of the twenty-fifth clause of the Elementary Education Act of 1870.



RUSSIAN VILLAGERS ON FLOATING ICE.



HELPING STRUGGLERS IN THE ICE-HOLES.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: ARRIVALS AT THE NORTH GATE, CAPE COAST CASTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FETISH TREE IN A VILLAGE NEAR CAPE COAST CASTLE.



CAPTAIN GLOVER'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT ADDAH.

The Extra Supplement.

"HIGH LIFE."

The late Sir Edwin Landseer's unapproachable genius for the pictorial representation of dog life and character is admirably shown in the pair of companion pictures, "High Life" and "Low Life," belonging to the Vernon Collection at the South Kensington Museum. In the former, which is copied for our Engraving, we see one of the most gentlemanly beasts, so to speak, that the animal creation has to show—namely, the rough-haired or Scottish greyhound, of a pure breed, the worthy retainer of a noble Earl's household in some fine old castle of North Britain. The painter knew such dogs and their masters, and the game they pursued, with the intimate acquaintance of a lifetime passed in constantly enjoying, observing, and depicting their gallant behaviour. These handsome figures, and the sports connected with them, are highly characteristic of our country; they smack of the manners, tastes, and habits of this nation. It is to be hoped that the love of a good hound, and of a good horse, will ever be characteristic of an English or Scottish gentleman. Nor can we yet desire that the breed of red deer in the Highlands, or the various races of smaller game, four-footed or winged, should become extinct, where room may still be found for them without impeding the cultivation of the land. "High Life," at any rate, must be allowed its due claim upon our regard, for the sake of its stately grace and beauty.

THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

On Saturday last the London daily papers published Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Greenwich, announcing that the Queen had been advised by her Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and promising certain legislative measures and remissions of taxation should a "fresh access of strength" accrue to the Liberal party at the forthcoming general election. The defeat of the Government on the Irish Universities Bill and the Tory victories at many of the elections of the past year are alleged as the causes of the appeal to the country. A hope is expressed, with regard to the Ashantee war, that "we are about to emerge at an early date, and on good terms, from the conflict." Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that we have not yet had sufficient experience of the working of the Education Act to reconsider any clauses of it. Reconstruction of the Judicial Establishments of Scotland and Ireland will claim the attention of Parliament. So will the Local Government of London; and the yet further extension to the public of the benefits of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Assimilation of the county with the borough franchise; "the laws respecting the transfer, the descent, and the occupation of land; the laws respecting game, the laws respecting the sale of spirituous liquors, the laws affecting the relations between employer and employed, the laws of rating and of local government, are among the subjects likely to come in turn under the notice of the new Parliament.

Upon a review of the finance of the last five years we are enabled to state that, notwithstanding the purchase of the telegraphs for a sum exceeding £9,000,000, the aggregate amount of the national debt has been reduced by more than £20,000,000; that taxes have been lowered or abolished (over and above any amount imposed) to the extent of £12,500,000; that during the present year the Alabama indemnity has been paid, and the charge of the Ashantee war will be met out of revenue; and that in estimating, as we can now venture to do, the income of the coming year (and, for the moment, assuming the general scale of charge to continue as it was fixed during the last Session), we do not fear to anticipate as the probable balance a surplus exceeding rather than falling short of £5,000,000." Mr. Gladstone proposes, with his surplus and certain "judicious adjustments," to repeal the income tax and at the same time to relieve the "general consumer," and to undertake the "relief coupled with reform of local taxation."

The reply of Mr. Disraeli to Mr. Gladstone's address promptly appeared in the shape of an address to his constituents, published on Monday morning. Its points are sufficiently summarised in our article on the Dissolution elsewhere in this Number, as are the smart counter-hits dealt to the leader of the Opposition by Mr. Lowe.

Mr. Gladstone (accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone) received a hearty welcome from a meeting of some ten thousand of his constituents on Blackheath on Wednesday afternoon. Having been introduced in a few apt words by Mr. W. F. Rock, the chairman of his election committee, Mr. Gladstone made a vigorous speech, which lasted over an hour. He was very ironical in criticising Mr. Disraeli's allusion to the Straits of Malacca. He may almost be said to have belaboured the Tory leader with a Malacca cane; and, to quote Mr. Gladstone's own words, happily recalling the "plundering and blundering" letter of Mr. Disraeli, he left "the leader of the Opposition for the present floundering and foundering in the Straits of Malacca." Mr. Gladstone then argued that the remission of taxes which he proposed was a much more bonâ fide and statesman-like arrangement than anything the Conservatives could accomplish for them. It was to be accompanied by economy, which Conservative administrations of recent times, said the Premier, had departed from. They might abolish the income tax, but they would not lower the sugar duty or give relief to articles of "general and universal consumption." In dilating on the issues of the election, he declared that against "Conservative Reaction" he promulgated another watchword, that of "Liberal Union." The address was frequently cheered, and at its close a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was moved by Dr. Purvis, seconded by Dr. W. C. Bennett, and carried with enthusiasm. The election for Greenwich is to take place next Tuesday.

Parliament was formally dissolved by Royal proclamation on Monday, and the date for the meeting of the new Parliament was fixed for March 5. The writs were issued on Tuesday night, and it is expected that the elections for both boroughs and counties will be over by St. Valentine's Day.

Dr. Rohlfs, the African explorer, reports to Dr. Petermann that his expedition has reached the centre of the oasis of Faccirch, in the Desert of Libya. At this point he is only thirty-five miles from the Nile.

A Singapore telegram says Sir Andrew Clarke has returned there from Perak, having disarmed the belligerent Chinese, destroyed their stockades, and restored the captured women and children to their homes. Sir Andrew Clarke has also suppressed all piracy on the seaboard and rivers of Laroot.

Professor Palmieri wishes it to be announced, in answer to numerous inquiries he is receiving from all parts of Europe, that the present condition of Vesuvius betokens volcanic disturbance in distant countries as well as in Italy. Its internal activity is gradually increasing.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SHIPWRECKED.

At the present moment, when the auspicious union of our Sailor Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, with the only daughter of the Czar of Russia has just been consummated, the two illustrations which we give of a scene particularly Russian will doubtless be found of particular interest. They are taken from authentic photographs, and, while they convey a vivid impression of the peculiar dangers attendant on travelling where the frozen surface of the sea is the great highway, they also exhibit the means provided to rescue the hapless wayfarers who, on the breaking up of the river ice or its partial thaw, would otherwise be likely to perish.

The scene represented in one illustration is that of a party of country people going to market, who, having become isolated on a detached floe of ice, are in great danger. The other shows a perilous situation under different circumstances. Here, from the occurrence of soft places in the ice, where, it may be, some luckless wight has before fallen through, the traveller is suddenly immersed, and, if no help be at hand, may speedily perish. In this way, it is not unfrequently happens that horses and vehicles, with the men who accompany them, are swallowed up and drowned. But, as in this country we have our National Life-Boat Institution and our Humane Society to afford succour to the shipwrecked and other drowning persons, so likewise in Russia there is now organised and established an official agency for help in these dangers. Boats are at hand, which, by the addition of side or bilge keels, can be readily converted into sledges for transport on the ice, their crews being also furnished with life-belts, similar to those of our own life-boat men, and with lines and planks to enable them to effect their humane object.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that these boats are provided by a Russian society recently started, which has its head-quarters at St. Petersburg. This society has been organised, to some extent, after the example of our Royal National Life-Boat Institution, whose model of life-boats it has adopted for service on the seacoasts of Russia; and some life-boats have been built for Russia by Messrs. Forrest and Son, of Limehouse, the well-known builders for our institution, under the superintendence of its officers here.

The Russian society, which is entitled the Society for Aid to the Shipwrecked, has for its patroness her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Czarevna, and for its president Vice-Admiral Possiet, with several other distinguished men on its managing committee. It combines the functions of life-boat work on the coast with those of our Humane Society on the rivers and other frozen waters of Russia. As a proof of the interest taken in the society by her Imperial Highness its patroness, we may observe that it was especially brought by her under the notice of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their recent visit to the Russian capital. They have, at their own request, been enrolled amongst the honorary members of the Russian society.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 29.

"The Septennat," as French politicians have christened Marshal MacMahon's seven years' lease of power, which we were told was to restore public confidence, stimulate commerce and industry, and crush for ever the hateful hydra of anarchy, has hitherto only been productive of general discontent. The Legitimists are already showing their alarm lest the Marshal should take in earnest what they intended only for a joke, and the Union and the Gazette de France are busy explaining to their readers that the Assembly can any day cancel the vote by which it conferred supreme power on the Duc de Magenta for seven years. The Ministerial organs assert, however, that the vote of Nov. 19 is irrevocable, and that the Marshal does not intend to relinquish the helm of the State on any pretence whatever.

This announcement has especially incensed the Extreme Right, who have always looked upon the "Septennat" as a stepping-stone for the re-establishment of the Monarchy; and M. Ferdinand Boyer has just disclosed that, on the eve of the voting of the prerogative law, M. de Broglie entered into a convention with the adherents of Henri V., by the terms of which Marshal MacMahon was to utilise his power to effect the restoration of the Bourbons. The Royalists now perceive that they have been duped by the Prime Minister, and, with the view of avenging themselves, have contracted an alliance with the Republicans, the result of which will possibly be not merely the overthrow of the Cabinet, but the forced resignation of Marshal MacMahon and the abrupt conclusion of the Septennat.

The Duc de Broglie, who is usually remarkably reticent, has issued a veritable political manifesto this week, in the form of a circular to the prefects, explaining the object of the law on the nomination of mayors, the new state of things which it creates, and the manner in which its provisions are to be executed. The Duke says that the municipal officers should support the authority of Marshal MacMahon, which, during the seven years of his presidency, is beyond all dispute. This circular, besides provoking the wrath of the Extreme Right, has, moreover, elicited an interpellation from M. Gambetta and Challengé Lacour, and other members of the Radical party, who moved, on Monday, for permission to question the Government concerning it. The Assembly rejected an Orleanist proposition in favour of adjourning the interpellation for three months, and it was eventually decided to discuss it immediately after the debate on the new taxes.

The sittings of the Assembly have been rather monotonous of late. On Monday, however, they were varied by an eloquent address from Bishop Dupanloup in favour of the bill for the appointment of army chaplains; and an animated debate arose on Tuesday apropos of the recent election of M. Marcou in the Aude. M. de Gavardie opposed the validation of the election on the ground that M. Marcou, who is a journalist, had frequently attacked religion and public morality in his writings. On M. Gambetta exclaiming that the assertion was inexact, the warlike clerical deputy retorted by a stinging phrase, to the effect that the ex-dictator had talked so much while he was in power that the only right he enjoyed to-day was that of keeping his mouth closed. M. de Gavardie was at once called to order by the president, and, after a short speech from M. Marcou, that deputy's election was eventually approved.

The Constitutional Committee of Thirty, which continues its labours in a desultory fashion, has held another meeting this week, at which it was decided, after a protracted discussion, that three years' residence in the same locality will be requisite for acquiring a right to vote. It has already been settled that an elector must be twenty-five years of age; and these two clauses, the chief basis of the new bill, having been voted in committee, the measure will now soon be ready for submission to the Assembly.

Prince Napoleon seems again anxious to bring himself before the notice of the public. The Bonapartist organs have been busy this week describing a recent quarrel between him and M. Galloni d'Istria, deputy for Corsica, in its minutest details; while the Prince himself has addressed a political manifesto to a provincial journal in which he describes himself as a Democratic Republican, and, as such, makes a bid for power in opposition to the Comte de Chambord. The latter, by-the-way, has recently sent an affectionate and unimportant letter to the editor of the Union on the occasion of his birthday, and the Legitimists are in vain endeavouring to discover in it some hidden political allusion.

The French police have eventually succeeded in arresting the perpetrators of the horrible murders in the vicinity of Limours and Rambouillet, which were described in a recent letter. A rural postman named Désiré was found, a few days ago, in a pine-wood, near the hamlet of Vaugrigneuse, strangled with his own pocket-handkerchief, having evidently committed suicide. His letter-bag was found by his side, containing, besides the letters he had to deliver, a written statement declaring his personal innocence of the crimes in question, and giving the names of the actual murderers, five in number, who have since been captured by the police. It is generally thought that Désiré was seriously compromised in the murders, and that he committed suicide from feelings of remorse.

The Academy, which received M. Saint René Taillandier as one of its members a few days ago, has been busy preparing for the election of new Immortals. Among the candidates are MM. Weiss, Taine, Dumas fils, Charles Blanc, Edmond About, and Paul Feval. The contest has excited unusual interest in literary circles. MM. Caro de Mezieres and Alexandre Dumas fils have been elected to-day.

The sale of the *Opinion Nationale* has been interdicted in the streets, in consequence of its having asserted that the Cabinet had suspended the *Univers* in obedience to the orders of Prince Bismarck, and for having violently upbraided the Government for its cowardice in not resisting foreign pressure.

Marshal MacMahon, who was entertained at dinner at the British Embassy a few evenings ago, gave a second grand ball at the Elysée Palace on Tuesday night. It had been originally intended that the fête, for which 8500 invitations were issued, should take place on Wednesday, but it was suddenly recollected that this was the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris. As it was, however, the guests did not separate until an early hour of the morning of the day which witnessed the close of the memorable struggle of 1870.

A Supplementary Convention to the Treaty of Commerce was signed by Lord Lyons and the Duc Decazes on Saturday.

A congratulatory address, signed by 400 English residents here, was sent to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their marriage. The Duke and Duchess replied by telegraph, expressing their thanks.

SPAIN.

Fresh operations against the Carlists are being pursued by General Moriones in the north, and by General Lopez Dominguez in the province of Valencia. The tidings that a demand of 2,000,000 pesetas has been made on Santander by the Carlists, as the condition of their not besieging the place, were brought to Bayonne yesterday. It is said that the threatened municipality is endeavouring to raise the money. Portugalete, near Bilbao, fell into the hands of the Carlists on Thursday week, when a battalion of the Segovia regiment, a detachment of artillerymen, a detachment of engineers, and all the volunteers and mobiles defending the place were taken prisoners. The arms captured are 1200 Remington carbines, 400 minié rifles, and two guns.

A "public adjudication," alias a forced loan, of 25,000,000 pesetas is decreed at Madrid. It is guaranteed by the revenue from the stamp tax.

HOLLAND.

An official despatch has been received from Acheen by the Government announcing that its troops there have captured the Kraton, and that the place when entered was found to be abandoned. This operation is considered to decide the war.

GERMANY.

By the decisive majority of 284 against 95 votes the Prussian Chamber of Deputies has finally adopted the Civil Marriage Bill. The minority consisted of the clerical and Polish deputies.

The second contest for the representation of the sixth electoral district of Berlin in the German Parliament has resulted in the return of Herr Schultze-Delitsch by 9285 votes, his opponent, Herr Hasenklever (Social Democrat) receiving 6042 votes. Two important elections for the Diet have been decided in Rhenish Prussia. At Solingen, a manufacturing town, Herr Kloeppel, a Progressist, has defeated the clerical candidate by nearly 4000 votes. At Elberfeld, a National Liberal and a Social Democrat have had a very close contest. It resulted in the return of the Social Democrat by a few hundreds of a majority.

The German Federal Council has decided that the Dutch half-florin and the Austrian and Hungarian quarter-florin pieces shall not be accepted for the future at the Government Treasuries.

Switzerland and Germany have entered on a treaty of extradition, which was signed, last Saturday, at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

Adjutant-General Kotzebue, Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General at Warsaw, in the room of the late Field Marshal Berg. Adjutant Leinjaka succeeds General Berg as Commander-in-Chief of the troops at Odessa.

A scientific expedition will, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, shortly start for the Amou Daria. The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch will accompany it.

DENMARK.

After a long debate in the Folkething, an order of the day, with preamble, was adopted on Wednesday, by 57 votes against 31, condemning the publication by the Ministry of the autograph letter written by the King on Jan. 2, in reply to the address passed by the Folkething in December. The resolution protests against the course taken by the Ministry, on the ground that the King is thereby drawn into party conflicts.

The Socialist leader, Pihl, who sought to force the King to grant an audience by assembling a multitude in front of the Palace, has been condemned to eight months' hard labour.

TURKEY.

An understanding has been established between Turkey and Persia on all pending questions.

A fire occurred at Stamboul on Sunday, by which fifteen shops and houses were burnt.

The Government has relinquished its intention of having another ironclad war-vessel built in England.

AMERICA.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed the Funding Bill, the Governor stating that this measure offered the only means of avoiding a repudiation of the State debt.

In consequence of extraordinarily high water, the bridges at Buffalo have been destroyed, causing a loss of 1,000,000 dols.

CANADA.

The nomination of candidates for the Dominion Parliament was held on the 23rd inst. Of thirty-seven members who were elected by acclamation in Toronto twenty-nine are Ministerialists, seven belong to the Opposition, and one is Independent. Of twenty-four returned in the province of Quebec seventeen are Ministerialists, six are Opposition candidates, and one Independent. In the province of Ontario thirteen members are elected, of whom only one belongs to the Opposition.

Extensive freshets have occurred in the neighbourhood of Ontario, and have damaged the Great Western Railway.

JAPAN.

According to a telegram from Jeddo, dated the 14th inst., Iwakura, the Second President of the Council of State, was murderously attacked on that day, but only slightly wounded.

The British squadron from Vigo entered the Tagus last Saturday.

We learn from Rome that the Pope is better, and that he went out last Saturday in the gardens of the Vatican.

The Servian Skuptschina having voted the funds, the Government will appoint a diplomatic agent to the Austrian Court.

Mr. Aubin, senior Judge of the Royal Court in Jersey, died, on Wednesday morning, at the age of seventy-eight.

The Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium, has issued a pastoral, in which he excommunicates all Freemasons in the kingdom, however exalted may be their position.

In answer to the protest which the Papal Nuncio addressed to the Federal Council respecting the abolition of the Nunciature in Switzerland, he has received his passports.

The King of Portugal was present, on Monday, at the anniversary funeral service in memory of the grandmother of the Empress of Brazil.

Intelligence has been received from the Yarkund Mission to Nov. 27. At that date the members of the embassy were about leaving Kashgar, where they had been well received.

On Monday morning, at an early hour, the residence of the British Minister at Lisbon took fire, and narrowly escaped total destruction.

The *Gazette* states that the Queen has appointed Mr. Julian Pauncz to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands; and Mr. John Rawlins Sempster to be First Puisne Judge, and Mr. Sholto Thomas Pemberton to be Second Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

Count Wengierski, a Pole, well known at Malvern and in other parts of England as an active and zealous member of various religious and benevolent institutions, has undertaken, in conjunction with several of his countrymen of different religions in the kingdom of Poland, a new translation of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles into the Polish language from the original Greek. This work has been published by the Trinitarian Bible Society in London.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

At the time of writing, the acceptances for the Lincolnshire Handicap, though due, have not appeared, but there can be little doubt that they will be very satisfactory, as the handicap is unquestionably a remarkably good one. Wenlock (9 st. 4 lb.) has been rather harshly treated, as he has never run since he won the St. Leger of 1872, on which occasion he beat a very moderate field, for Prince Charlie was out of his distance, and Vanderdecken had scarcely run himself into form. Andred (8 st. 5 lb.) appears the most likely of all the heavy weights, as he has a fine turn of speed, and, from his conformation, is admirably adapted for the flat mile at Lincoln. Hochstapler (7 st. 10 lb.) has generally performed miserably; but, could he show a little of the form that enabled him to cut down The Colonel last season, what chance could a three-year-old, even of Newry's (7 st. 7 lb.) class, possess? Indeed, we think the last-named, though much fancied, is by no means certain to beat Lily Agnes (7 st. 11 lb.). The Australian champion, Glendove (7 st. 2 lb.), though considered good enough to be entered for the Ascot Cup, has escaped very easily; and perhaps Salvanos (7 st. 4 lb.) is the pick of the entire entry. The handicap for the Bristol Royal Steeplechase must also be pronounced a success, as there are only thirty non-contents out of the seventy-eight. Ryshworth (12 st. 7 lb.), Cramoisi (11 st. 5 lb.), Footman (11 st. 5 lb.), Harvester (11 st. 3 lb.), Casse Tête (10 st. 11 lb.), St. Aubyn (10 st. 11 lb.), Clifton (10 st. 8 lb.), and Royalist (10 st. 7 lb.) have all been left in; while Euiotus (12 st.) and Congress (11 st. 10 lb.) are the best performers of those that have paid forfeit.

There has been a little more betting of late, and a large outlay on Ecossais for the Two Thousand has made him such a favourite that 5 to 2 is now the best offer against him. He is said to be going on very well, and has only to come to the post in good condition to be backed at odds against the field.

A report was widely current on Saturday last that Maidment, the "lucky" jockey, had died from the effects of injuries received by a fall while hunting near Blandford. We are happy to say that this was much exaggerated, and that Maidment is now pronounced to be out of danger and going on very favourably; for while opinions differ materially as to his merits as a horseman, the turf could ill afford to lose a man of such unblemished integrity and honour.

While on the subject of accidents in the hunting-field, we may mention that Earl Darnley has fractured his collarbone whilst buck-hunting in Cobham Park; and that Mr. W. L. Gilmour received a nasty fall with the Quorn and dislocated his right shoulder. Earl Fitzwilliam was out again last week with his hounds and enjoyed one or two capital runs, though his left arm is still in a sling.

The North of England Club Meeting was the principal coursing fixture of last week. An entry of thirty-two all-aged greyhounds was obtained for the Minsteracres Cup, which fell to Mr. Dunn's old favourite Britain Yet, by Willie Wylie—Bravery, who beat Gipsy Queen, by Tempest—Betty, in the final course. The Manor House Stakes for puppies was divided between Beneficial, by Sam—No Idea, and Monarch, by Mediation—Moorland.

There has been a good deal of betting on the Waterloo Cup, of late; and Mr. Hemming's nomination is decidedly first favourite, so that there can be little doubt, as we stated would be the case last week, that Peasant Boy will represent his owner. We hear that the famous "runner up" is very fit and well, and has given every satisfaction in a trial. The ballot for the choice of a judge at the forthcoming Waterloo Meeting has resulted in the election of Mr. Hedley. We believe that Mr. Warwick, who has filled this important post for thirteen years in succession, came next on the list.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

"The Beginning of the End" is a significant proverbial title, which aptly fits the scene on Thursday in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, when the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, began his summing up of the evidence in the protracted trial of the famous Claimant, there indicted for perjury, committed in his late suit for the estates of the lost Sir Roger Tichborne. During this extraordinary trial, which has lasted a hundred and seventy days, the Lord Chief Justice, with Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, has found it necessary, upon several occasions, to check the violent or impertinent behaviour of persons concerned for the defendant's interest; and it is a matter for general congratulation that the Court will now be rid of such a disagreeable case.

On Wednesday Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., finished his reply on the part of the prosecution, which he had commenced on Thursday week. He commented on the evidence about the tattoo marks on Roger Tichborne's arms. He next dealt with the "Pittendreich letters"—that is, the correspondence between the defendant and the wife of one of the clerks of the family attorney. He pointed out that the defendant had tried to bribe her to betray the secrets of her husband's employers and to give him private information as to the case on the other side, especially as to the defendant's identity with Orton, and he urged that this was a sign of the consciousness of fraud. He appealed to the conduct and demeanour of the defendant in court during the trial, and especially during the speeches of his own counsel, Dr. Kenealy, as affording the strongest proofs that he could not be Roger Tichborne. For, said Mr. Hawkins, he has sat silent and unmoved while his own father has been reviled in the grossest terms, while his most revered preceptors and dearest friends were vilified as perjured wretches, and while he himself was described as a miserable and degraded sot, plunged in the grossest debauchery and guilty of the most infamous baseness and wickedness. "Can this," he exclaimed, "be Roger Tichborne?" Mr. Hawkins commented on that part of the case which related to the mother's recognition of him, first showing, from the letters of Roger himself and his father, that she was animated with the most insane hatred of his family. He proved by the evidence of numerous witnesses—some of them her own brothers and sisters, and one of them her own attorney—that she was possessed by an insane delusion that her son was living in Australia, and that she had made up her mind to acknowledge the man who pretended to be her son, no matter whether she recognised him or not, and no matter how wild and false were his statements. He remarked how this confirmed the uncontradicted evidence of her servant as to the circumstances of the pretended "recognition" of the defendant in Paris, when she sent for him three times over in vain to come to her, and his attorney went to her and had an interview with her, and she then went to see him; and while he lay with his face to the wall, without seeing his features, she acknowledged him as her son. He reminded the jury how she had avoided showing him to any of her relatives or friends, and even to her private attorney; how the moment Chatillon (Roger's old tutor) saw him he assured her it was not her son; and how every one of the family and friends, as soon as they saw him, with scarcely a single exception, declared him to be an impostor. The learned counsel went on to deal with the story of the seduction and the sealed packet. He reminded the jury that the defendant's counsel at the last trial made it a "crucial test" of his client's identity, and staked his cause upon the truth of his story, and how his counsel at the present trial had shrunk from the test, and actually complained of its application. He proved from Roger's letters that the paper given to Mr. Gosford in January, 1852, related to the pledge to build a church if he married his cousin, and that a duplicate of it was given to his cousin herself in June, 1852, on his last visit to Tichborne. He observed that the defendant—who had never so much as mentioned the sealed packet until, in June, 1867, he was challenged with it by Mr. Gosford—confessed then that he "could not remember the contents." He showed how, two months afterwards, when the defendant found that the original had been destroyed (after the news of Roger's death), he then, in ignorance of the existence of a duplicate, gave the version of the paper which connected it with the story of his seduction of his cousin, "in July or August, 1852, at the mill in Cheriton (close to Tichborne), while he was staying at the house." Mr. Hawkins then showed, by the evidence of seven credible witnesses, confirmed by Roger's letters, that the whole story was false, and that Roger never was at Tichborne at all after June, 1852, when he was there for three days only, in a house full of company. He remarked that not an atom of evidence had been adduced to prove the truth of the defendant's story, which rested entirely on his own oath. He dismissed with contemptuous notice the evidence of the witnesses called to give some sort of colour to the story, and showed that not a single witness had spoken to a solitary act of impropriety, or even of familiarity, between the cousins during the brief periods they were together at Tichborne. He dealt in a spirit of indignant contempt with the story of the pretended "grotto," and the deceptive photograph of it which had been prepared under the auspices of Mr. Onslow, and produced in court, to back up the evidence about it. Mr. Hawkins here indignantly denounced Mr. Onslow for having, on account of some "dirty pecuniary interest" he had acquired in the case, "lent himself to an unworthy trick to destroy the honour of an English lady." He then, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, repudiated the suggestion of the defendant's counsel that the jury should find no verdict upon this part of the case between Lady Radcliffe and the defendant. They would thus, he said, brand Lady Radcliffe with perjury or leave upon her character the stigma of having been seduced by him. The learned counsel here solemnly declared that he feared no such result, but felt that her honour and character were safe in their hands. Mr. Hawkins concluded his speech by leaving the case with confidence in the hands of the jury. Next morning (Thursday) the Lord Chief Justice began his summing up.

It was mentioned last week that the Lord Chief Justice had summoned Mr. George Hammond Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, a zealous partisan of the Claimant, to answer for the offence of contempt of court. This offence had been committed in the writing of a letter reflecting upon the case, which was published in the *Peterborough Times* and in the *Daily News*. The letter was occasioned by the statements of Jean Luie, one of defendant's witnesses, about Mr. Whalley's active part in getting up the defendant's case. Yesterday (Friday) week Mr. Whalley appeared in court. His counsel, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., was instructed to offer the fullest apology, and an affidavit was put in stating that Mr. Whalley had only given the letter for publication to the editor of the *Peterborough Times*, who, on his own authority, had sent slips to the London papers. The hon. gentleman protested that his sole object was to vindicate himself with his constituents. After Mr. Lloyd's address, which was frequently interrupted by ejaculations of dissent on the part of his client, the Court sentenced Mr. Whalley to pay a fine of £250, and be imprisoned until the amount was paid. Immediately afterwards the penalty of imprisonment was withdrawn

"in consideration of Mr. Whalley's position;" but Mr. Whalley having declared his intention to decline payment, the Lord Chief Justice intimated that the imprisonment clause would remain in force. After the hon. gentleman had been refused leave to make a supplementary speech, he withdrew in company of the tipstaff of the Court. During the day the fine was paid for him by his sister, and Mr. Whalley, after passing the Friday night in the City prison at Holloway, was released on the Saturday morning.

The case of Jean Luie, or Lundgren, was again before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, on Saturday. Mr. E. Lewis, in a long speech on behalf of the accused, said that Luie was the son of a wealthy shipowner now dead, and had occupied the position of a gentleman; he had conversed with him in three modern languages and had found him proficient in mathematics. The learned gentleman examined Charles Janes, and said he had eleven other witnesses to call for the defence, who were not then ready. There was consequently a further adjournment till Thursday. On that day, the case was again before the magistrate, and Mr. Whalley was examined at some length, giving an account of his interviews and correspondence with Luie, and of his visit to America for the purpose of collecting evidence to help the Claimant. The case of Luie was once more adjourned, to give time for his other witnesses to attend.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Amphlett, Q.C., the new Baron of the Exchequer, was made a serjeant-at-law last Saturday, and was called within the Bar, prior to his elevation to the Bench. Mr. Baron Amphlett has received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty. His predecessor, Mr. Baron Martin, formally took leave of the Court on Monday, and on the following day Mr. Baron Amphlett took his seat on the bench.

Mr. D. Maude, one of the magistrates at the Greenwich and Woolwich Police Courts, has sent in his resignation consequent upon age and infirmity.

The Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices gave judgment, on Monday, on an appeal to them in a suit to try the validity of a bequest to a child who was the issue of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife. By his will, dated July 9, 1868, the testator, James Occleston, left an interest in his estate to his "reputed children," Catherine Occleston and Edith Occleston, and all other children who might thereafter be born. Another child, certified as Margaret Occleston, was born on Jan. 6, 1869. The mother having died in January, 1869, and the testator in 1870, the question arose whether the third child was entitled to share in the bequest. The late Vice-Chancellor Wickens decided that question in the negative. The Lord Chancellor, on Monday, expressed his concurrence in this decision; but the Lords Justices thought Margaret was entitled to share equally with her sisters. The result is that the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor is reversed.

The investigation of the charge of conspiracy against Mr. Halliday and other trades unionists was resumed by the Burnley magistrates on Saturday. One of the witnesses stated that the highest wages obtained by Cornish men in one week were £4 0s. 5d.; the highest wages obtained by workmen not Cornish men in one week were £7 15s. 10½d. The average wages of Cornish miners were £2 to £2 10s. per man. The Bench decided that there was no case against three of the defendants, and therefore discharged them. Mr. Halliday and six other defendants were committed for trial at the ensuing Manchester Assizes on the charge of conspiracy. Bail was accepted.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Saturday in the action for libel brought by Mr. Walter Trevor Stannus, formerly agent to the Marquis of Hertford, against the proprietor of the Belfast *Northern Whig*. The jury, at the trial in December, 1872, awarded Mr. Stannus £100 damages. The defendant now sought to set aside the verdict; but the Court unanimously declined to allow an appeal.

The first division of the Scotch Court of Session gave judgment, yesterday week, in the case at the instance of Mr. Henry Padwick against Sir Archibald Douglas Stewart, Bart., of Murthly and Grandtully, Perthshire, with regard to the validity of the entail of these estates. In 1871 an agreement was entered into between Mr. Padwick and Sir William Stewart, who was then proprietor of Murthly, to sell the estates, at Sir William's death, to Mr. Padwick for the sum of £350,000. Sir William died in April, 1871, and Mr. Padwick brought this action to have it found that the agreement for the sale of the estates was an effectual one. Sir Archibald Douglas, Sir William's brother, who was the next heir of entail, maintained that the entail of the estates was a valid one, and barred any sale. The Court decided against Mr. Padwick, and the case will now in all probability be carried to the House of Lords.

The Comtesse de Bar, also calling herself the Comtesse de Civry, was charged at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, with obtaining goods by fraudulent means. She said that family reasons prevented her from making a public statement. She was entitled to both titles, as her husband was the Comte de Civry and her father the Comte de Bar. Mr. Knox said that he should require bail in the sum of £500, and remanded her.

Lawrence Archdeacon, a clerk in the service of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who is charged with stealing American bonds to the value of £5000, was again brought up at the Mansion House on Saturday, and committed for trial.

Pleading guilty to what was described by Mr. Wontner, solicitor to the Great Northern Railway, as a "mean and paltry fraud," but urging haste as his excuse, Dr. E. Symes Thompson paid a fine of forty shillings and costs, imposed by the magistrate of the Clerkenwell Police Court, who considered the charge of attempting to avoid payment of fare fully proved.

George Preston, cattle-dealer, of Halesworth, in Suffolk, who, in the judgment of Sir Robert Carden, "is evidently in the habit of buying unsound animals, and sending them to the London market," has been stopped, for two months, from continuance in that practice, by being sent to gaol.

At Bow-street Wilhelm Brandes, a native of Brunswick, has been committed under the extradition treaty with Germany on a charge of poisoning by arsenic.

George Derby, who combines the professions of welsher and cardsharp with the recreation of burglary, was charged, yesterday week, at the Middlesex Sessions with a series of housebreakings. A policeman, who "knew him as well as he knew his own child," testified to his being a ticket-of-leave man. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' supervision. Thief and receiver, in the case of a robbery from the glass warehouse of Mr. Philip Palmer, in St. Martin's-lane, were sentenced on Wednesday—the former to nine, and the latter, as being the more guilty, to twelve months' imprisonment.

Yesterday week the punishment of the lash was inflicted upon three convicts in the gaol of Newgate for robberies accompanied with violence.



THE TICHBORNE TRIAL: "THE BEGINNING OF THE END."

BY THE WAY.

Amid the sudden excitement of political crisis the tidings of the death of Livingstone bids men pause for a moment from the strife of tongues and take note that a great man has passed "where beyond these voices there is peace." There was a natural effort to believe that again we had heard false news, but there can be no longer any doubt. Some time about the middle of the year Dr. Livingstone, in making one of the most remarkable efforts which even his adventures record, was smitten down by disease. His remains were on their way to Zanzibar. There were no fitness, now, in seeking to dwell upon his heroism, or to place in conventional words the expression of what all must feel. There will be time hereafter to honour the dead. We suggest that the great missionary societies—and why not the Bible Society?—laying aside all differences, should unite to raise a monument to one who fearlessly and persistently laboured in the missionary cause. Science, no doubt, will do her part; but Livingstone would never have rendered to Science the services for which she has to show herself grateful, but for his devotion to a still loftier calling, that of spreading Christianity.

The dissolution is upon us, and all things else are wellnigh forgotten. Even the Tichborne case will be concluded amidst comparative inattention. The Ministerial secret was so well kept that it is clear that it was in the keeping of but a few, and perhaps they were not possessed of it very long. On Saturday the news leaped out, panther fashion. Now, the country is stirred to its most remote nooks, and perhaps never have been returns counted with such eagerness as will be the elections concluded for the first time under the ballot. This column does not deal with politics in any direct fashion; but even Diogenes rolled his tub rather than seem to take no interest in that which was exciting his fellow-citizens, and we cannot let the great crisis pass by us without recognition. We may say that it is with some gratification that we observe in the lists of candidates very few indeed whom it would be disgraceful in a constituency to return. The names of such men are not entirely absent, but it speaks well for the belief in public character that so few have ventured to appeal to the electors. Which way the majority is to go is a speculation outside the business of these paragraphs; but we believe that, even if the new Parliament be not, in Mr. Lowe's words about the last, so "excessively solvent" that it will have no sympathy for anybody who does not pay twenty shillings in the pound, it will include a scant number of the class that used to be fond of Parliamentary privilege for the sake of its immunities. The new House may not be so baldheaded as the old one, but it will be highly respectable.

"Leicester-square will probably be improved and beautified ere long." We wrote this two or three weeks back, but were not then at liberty to state our reasons for believing in such a renovation. Now everybody knows that Mr. Albert Grant has bought the property from Mr. Tulk, and intends to lay it out like a French place, with fountains, flowers, seats, and busts, and to present it to London. The proposed operations have commenced; the hoardings have been cleared of all the glaring, glaring brutalities of the theatrical and other placards, and men are at work with spades and barrows. Mr. Grant hopes, some time in June, to sign, in the square itself, the deed of gift to the metropolis. The idea of erecting busts of those eminent men whose names are most associated with the square is a very happy one, and four fitter men could not have been selected. Newton, Reynolds, Hogarth, lived close by, and for years the most interesting passages in Johnson's life were connected with his friend Reynolds's house. The author of "London" well merits all honour she can do him, though he dealt her out somewhat rough justice.

Here malice, rapine, accident conspire,
And now a rabble rages, now a fire;
Their ambush here relentless ruffians lay,
And here the fell attorney prowls for prey;
Here falling houses thunder on your head,
And there a female atheist talks you dead.

We have somewhat improved since those lines were penned, yet an illustration of each of the evils complained of will occur to most readers, which those who have literary memories will remember how wonderfully Lord Macaulay availed himself of the finishing couplet at the time of the catastrophe in Tottenham-court-road. But we may have more to say about Leicester-square as the works advance; in the mean time it is but justice to record the liberal act by which Mr. Grant will so signally improve away a nuisance that had become a proverb.

With no ordinary satisfaction we note that the Attorney-General has been pronounced to have been duly elected for Taunton, and that the petitioners against him have utterly failed, and have been mulcted in their costs. It is true that Sir Henry James is already out of his seat, and the whole business runs excellent chance of being forgotten amid the din of the general election. But none the less let it be set down as matter for reference hereafter that it was sought, upon most inadequate grounds, to deprive one of the most honest and most able of the younger servants of the Crown of the position he had won by straightforward means, by independence, industry, and courage. We hope that the electors will recollect all this on the day of ballot, and, by replacing Sir Henry in his seat, will make him some amends for the attacks to which he was unwarrantably exposed.

The dissolution came in to do a great number of things, and, among them, to dispose of a question that might have arisen, had Mr. Whalley persevered in his resolution not to pay the second and larger fine that was imposed upon him for contempt of court. We might have had privilege debates, and a fiery but constitutional battle like that in the days when the boot was on the other leg, and the House of Commons

Voted the elderly Sheriffs to quod.

Mr. Whalley was fined £250 yesterday week. He declared that he would not pay. The precise form of the denial seems doubtful, but it was said to have been as emphatic as it was well possible to make it. His counsel, in answer to the Lord Chief Justice's "What is that?" said that Mr. Whalley would pay—meaning, of course, that, on representation of the circumstances, he would come to a sense of the proprieties. But the Lord Chief Justice considered that Mr. Whalley himself was most likely to know his intentions. In the end the ex-member for Peterborough, being denied leave to make a speech, went to Holloway Prison. One night there was enough, though we doubt not that he was made very comfortable. Before the next night he was released; but so, practically, was the Parliament of which he was a fraction. However, we suppose that the electors of Peterborough are "bound to hear" a good deal on the subject; and perhaps those of Guildford may not be allowed to go to the ballot without some illumination on the Tichborne case. Both Messrs. Oaslow and Whalley were fined for contempt in January last year, and have, we think, purchased the right to make the most of their martyrdom.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

In these days of the Ashantee war, while Captain W. F. Butler, again on the staff of his former commander, Sir Garnet Wolseley, is doing good service on the banks of the Prah, and on the road to barbarian Coomassie, we receive with pleasure the second book he has written about his North American travels. In his first volume, *The Great Lone Land*, which proved very interesting to a great many readers, this clever and active officer told us of the journey undertaken by him, after the military expedition to the Red River in 1870, up the course of the river Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains. In the autumn of 1872 Captain Butler was again at the Red River settlement, now called the province of Manitoba, intent upon a more arduous journey that way in the harder season, and upon a sojourn of several winter months in the cold region of Lake Athabasca. This purpose he achieved with success, and in March of the next year passed through the Peace River opening in the Rocky mountains to British Columbia, where he descended the Frazer River, in June, to the Pacific shore. His present narrative of these experiences, related not less agreeably than in the former instance, forms a new book called *The Wild North Land* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). He met two friends, about the end of October, at the North Forks of the Saskatchewan, whose companionship helped to cheer a part of the time, but minds and bodies of less fortitude would have felt it a severe ordeal. A famous Esquimaux dog, named Cerf Vola, which had belonged to Captain Butler when he was before in that part of the world, now followed the same English master once more, besides two other dogs, and a small but faithful retinue of Indians or half-breeds. There were horses, but the road was mostly travelled on foot, with some long distances by canoe voyages on the rivers. Of the moose and the buffalo, and of the wild tribes of men—Assineboines and Blackfeet, Crees and Chippeways, and Beaver Indians—who roam the Wild North Land, Captain Butler has much to tell us. His descriptions of the mountain scenery of British Columbia are very striking. A map and above a dozen engravings accompany the text.

We have lately read with much interest and satisfaction another book which describes the same region of British North America, now comprised within the Canadian Dominion. It is entitled *Ocean to Ocean*, by the Rev. George Grant, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who was travelling secretary to the railway surveying expedition of Mr. Sandford Fleming, chief engineer of the Canadian Government, in the summer and autumn of 1872. The projected Canadian Pacific Railway, to connect the distant provinces of British Columbia and Vancouver Island with those on the Atlantic side of the continent, had been made a condition of their political union. We still hope to witness its realisation, in spite of the financial and Parliamentary scandals that have occurred in this important colonial affair. Mr. Grant's account of the vast unoccupied tracts of fertile open land, along the Saskatchewan, and about the Athabasca and Peace rivers, which would be made accessible by the proposed line of railroad, is a tempting prospect for speculators on the future agricultural resources of the British empire. But we can readily believe that it would be too soon, as yet, for Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. Clayden just now to lead an emigration of our farm labourers in that direction, a thousand or fifteen hundred miles farther west than the Muskoka district, near Georgian Bay, Lake Superior, which has recently been discussed as a field of English settlement. There can, however, be no doubt of the substantial value and potential richness of the Saskatchewan country, and the testimony we have lately received as to the comparative mildness of its climate is highly encouraging. It ought to be generally known that, owing to some exceptional causes—whether moist warm winds from the Pacific, or a current of warm air under the lee of the Rocky Mountains, or the lower level and gradual slope of the entire land in this part of North America, the climate of Fort Dunvegan, on the Peace river, is scarcely more severe than that of the older provinces of Canada, which are situated in latitudes from six to eleven degrees more south. A very large portion, indeed, of the United States western territories, consisting of elevated table lands and unsheltered prairies, would seem to be less favoured, both in climate and in soil, than the proverbial "fertile belt" of the Canadian Far West. We are also informed, on the best authority, that in the mineral riches of British Columbia, as well as those of the northern shores of Lake Superior, to say nothing of forests and fisheries in the Pacific Ocean provinces of this empire, her Majesty Queen Victoria, with her liege subjects of the Canadian Dominion, possess an undoubted heritage of enormous worth. They need not grudge the American Republic its vast extension in lower latitudes. The future greatness of Canada is already well assured; and we commend the views of Mr. Grant, as of Captain Butler, upon this interesting subject to the attentive reflection of patriotic statesmen. Mr. Grant's book is provided with several maps, and with sixty illustrations, which are executed in a style that resembles etching, and which reproduce the photographs of scenery with very good effect. It is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

We have a pleasant recollection of Mr. Andrew Leith Adams, F.R.S., Staff Surgeon-Major, whose "Wanderings of a Naturalist in India" came under our notice about six years ago. He now invites us to rejoin him in New Brunswick and Eastern Canada, where he was stationed with the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment from April, 1866, for a period of three years. His book is entitled *Field and Forest Rambles* (H. S. King and Co.). In those British American Provinces, as in the Western Himalayas and Cashmere, his scientific curiosity is devoted chiefly to the animals of the country—the beasts, birds, reptiles, and fishes; but he is also a geologist, and he takes note of climate and weather; so that his book is a pretty complete account of the natural features and conditions of that peninsula, including Nova Scotia, which extends into the Atlantic south of the great St. Lawrence inlet. It is a country of such ready and speedy access from the British islands, and so firmly attached to the old connection, that we trust it will hereafter be more intimately known to the majority of English people. Though New Brunswick still remains, for the most part, in the state of a forest wilderness, and its population is very scanty, with few signs of pomp or fashion in its wood-built cities of St. John and Fredericton, it seems to be a very respectable colonial province. Mr. Adams does not conceal from us the less advantageous circumstances, the austerity of the climate, the hard and heavy labours of husbandry, and the slowness of its profit returns; he does not recommend New Brunswick, on the whole, for the intending agriculturist from Old England who wishes to lead a comfortable life. It is, however, a country to be visited by the sportsman, and by the tourist who is curious in the knowledge of natural species or varieties, but more especially by the lover of birds. Their habits in North America, with regard in particular to their yearly migrations, appear to form an interesting object of study. The beautiful little ruby-throated humming-bird, which arrives in Eastern Canada about the end of May, is found at various times everywhere from Brazil to Labrador along that side of the Continent. Mr. Adams enters

fully into the discussion of these topics of local ornithology and its relations to different physical conditions. His notices of the fishes, both those of the sea and those which invite the skill of our anglers in the rivers and lakes of North-East America, will likewise prove acceptable to a certain number of his readers.

The adventures and explorations of Dr. Livingstone, the success of Mr. H. M. Stanley in finding him on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and the diplomatic victory of Sir Bartle Frere in persuading the Sultan of Zanzibar to stop the slave trade on that coast, have divided public attention with Sir Samuel Baker's discoveries and Egyptian conquests on the Upper Nile. The Rev. Charles New, who was connected for a short time, in March, 1872, with the abortive expedition under Lieutenants Dawson and Henn, sent out from England to search for Dr. Livingstone and to supply his wants, has lived nearly ten years at several missionary stations. He resided in Suahili and Unika, in the country of the Gallas, which is to the north of these, and in other districts lying between the shores of the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria Nyanza, or lower down, within the third or fourth degree of south latitude. His narrative of *Life, Wanderings, and Labours in Eastern Africa* (Hodder and Stoughton) is probably superior to most other books recently published upon this topic, as an authority on some material points of geography and ethnology, seeing that the author has had greater opportunities of procuring the most correct information than could have been obtained by a passing traveller. The region, however, which Mr. New describes, in this series of narrative sketches, is not the same that has been made known by the travels of Speke, Grant, and Burton, and is distant several hundred miles from the route of Mr. Stanley to Lake Tanganyika. It is reached by the seaport of Mombasa, in lat. 4 deg. S., near which place, at Ribe, a Christian mission was established by Dr. Krapf, about thirty years ago, and this was taken up, in 1861, by the United Methodist Free Churches of England. Mr. New's appointment to a share in its labours has produced, among other fruits, the present useful contribution to our knowledge of Africa, with some effectual testimony against the cruelties and iniquities of slave-dealing recently practised at Zanzibar, and the hunting and kidnapping of defenceless people among the inland tribes. It will be to the lasting disgrace of the British Government and nation if this atrocious system, which has now been solemnly denounced, should be continued under any pretext whatever. Mr. New gives a favourable account of Mombasa, the most convenient port on the mainland, which at one time belonged to the Portuguese. No real advance in civilisation is possible under the corrupt Arab Government, but it is important to secure the right application of such influence as our own national representatives may be enabled to use in that quarter. The narrative of a visit to Chaga, and a survey of the grand mountain, Kilima Njaro, perhaps the highest in all Africa—its summit being covered, of course, with perpetual snow—is a chapter of particular interest. Mr. New's sketch of this mountain was lent to us for an engraving, which appeared in our pages before his return to England. Several other illustrations, besides a map and a portrait of the author, are contained in the volume now before us.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON during the morning hours of the 5th is to the right of the planet Jupiter, and she is to the left of this planet on the morning of the 6th. On the 15th she is near Saturn, on the 16th she is near Venus, on the 17th near Mercury, and on the 19th she is near Mars. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	1st at 38 minutes after 11h.	in the morning.
Last Quarter "	9th " 29 "	" 4 " afternoon.
New Moon "	16th " 15 "	" 7 " afternoon.
First Quarter "	23rd " 46 "	" 10 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 18th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 5th.

MERCURY on the 5th day sets at the same time as the Sun; on the 6th day 4m. after sunset; on the 9th day he sets at 5h. 21m. p.m., or 21m. after the Sun, which interval rapidly increases to 1h. 11m. by the 19th day (the planet setting on this day at 6h. 30m. p.m.); on the 24th day he sets at 7h. 2m. p.m., or 1h. 30m. after the Sun; on the last day at 7h. 20m. p.m. He is therefore very favourably situated for observation towards the end of the month. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd, is near the Moon on the 17th, in his ascending node on the 23rd, and in perihelion on the 27th.

VENUS rises and sets very nearly at the same times as the Sun throughout this month. She is in aphelion on the 7th, near the Moon on the 16th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 23rd.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st day at 8h. 43m. p.m., or 3h. 55m. after the Sun; on the 10th day at 8h. 47m. p.m., or 3h. 45m. after sunset; on the 20th day at 8h. 50m. p.m.; and on the last day at 8h. 53m. p.m. He is due south on the 14th at 2h. 38m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the morning of the 19th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st day at 9h. 10m. p.m.; on the 9th at 8h. 36m. p.m., or 3h. 36m. after sunset; on the 19th at 7h. 52m. p.m., or 2h. 23m. after sunset; and on the last day at 7h. 10m. p.m., and is visible from these times throughout the night. He is due south at 3h. 23m. a.m. on the 1st, and at 2h. 24m. a.m. on the 15th. He is near the Moon on the 5th.

SATURN rises 14m. before the Sun on the 1st day; on the 8th at 7h. 3m. a.m., or 26m. before the Sun; on the 17th at 6h. 26m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 46m.; on the 27th at 5h. 49m. a.m., or 1h. 3m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 48m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th.

A fish torpedo, one of the latest inventions for attacking ships under water, exploded at Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday. Under the direction of Mr. T. Miller, of the Royal Navy, six men were oiling the bearings and turning a screw to make the machinery work more freely, when the air chamber exploded with a loud report. Edward Baker was killed on the spot; another man was so seriously hurt in the chest that he is not expected to live. Only one of the six men escaped serious injury.

Mr. Justice Groves, on Monday, gave judgment on the petition against the return of the Attorney-General for Taunton. He decided that Sir Henry James was duly elected, and ordered the petitioners to pay the costs. Sir Henry James met his supporters at the Castle Hall, Taunton, on Saturday evening, and was enthusiastically received.—The Exeter Election Petition has fallen to the ground in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament.—The municipal election inquiry at Nottingham ended, last Saturday, in the petitions being dismissed as regards two of the disputed wards, but sustained as to the third—St. Ann's. In this ward bribery and treating were proved against the Liberal candidates, Messrs. Sylvester and Hartshorn. Costs were given against the former, but not against Mr. Hartshorn.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A resolution in favour of the establishment of a "hospital Saturday" for London was agreed to at a conference presided over by Sir Sibbald D. Scott on Saturday last.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on Monday threw open to the public use a space surrounding the cathedral, comprising an area of 7000 square feet, purchased by the City Corporation for £15,000.

A treat was given to the inmates of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, 315, Oxford-street, on Thursday week. A large Christmas tree was provided, with Punch and Judy, conjuring by an amateur, songs, music, &c.

Mr. Albert Grant has bought the central ground of Leicester-square and is converting it into a garden with statues and fountain, and when completed will hand it over to the Metropolitan Board of Works for the use of the public.

At the Mansion House, last Saturday morning, the Lord Mayor intimated that, in consequence of the intelligence he had received as to the Bengal famine, he would at once open a subscription-list. One firm had handed him a cheque for £500.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday next, the 5th inst. The principal solo singers announced are Madame Alvsleben, Miss Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Agnesi. This, with Dr. Stainer at the organ, and Mr. Barnby as conductor, will complete a most efficient cast.

Last Saturday evening the Rev. Henry Allon, D.D., of Union Chapel, Islington, was presented by the church and congregation with an address commemorating the completion of thirty years of ministry to one people in one place. The address was accompanied with a purse containing over £1200, which sum was collected during Dr. Allon's absence of less than a week in the country.

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council held on Monday—the Lord Mayor presiding—it was unanimously resolved to present to the Queen an address of congratulation on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna. It was also determined that similar congratulations should be offered to the Duke and Duchess on their arrival in this country.

The Lady Mayoress gave a juvenile ball at the Mansion House on Thursday week; and on Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council for the wards of Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Broad-street, Bridge, Broad-street, and Candlewick, at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The Lady Mayoress's receptions began on Tuesday, and will continue every Tuesday at three o'clock until further notice.

Lady Gilbert Kennedy presented the prizes to the successful members of the 20th Middlesex Rifles, yesterday week, in the general meeting-room at Euston station. The annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) took place, on Saturday last, in Westminster Hall. On the same evening, in Guildhall, the Lady Mayoress distributed the annual prizes to the members of the 2nd City of London. Captain Holloway and the officers and members of the second company of the St. George's gave their annual dinner, on Tuesday evening, in the banqueting-room of the Criterion.

Last week 2358 births and 1492 deaths were registered in London, the former being 141 above and the latter 322 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the five preceding weeks had steadily decreased from 1112 to 554, further declined to 514 last week, and were 137 below the average: 239 resulted from bronchitis, 139 from phthisis, and 81 from pneumonia. There were 74 deaths from measles, which, although showing a further decline of 13 from those returned in recent weeks, exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 38. There were 4 deaths from smallpox, 22 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea. The 20 deaths referred to fever, of which 11 were certified as enteric or typhoid, 7 as typhus, and 2 as simple continued fever, were 38 below the average number. The mean temperature was 43.6 deg., or 6.3 deg. above the average.

Amongst the rewards voted at the quarterly general court of the Society for Preservation of Life from Fire—Alderman Finnis, treasurer, presiding—were testimonials to three members of the Chichester Volunteer Fire Brigade for exertions in rescuing a servant-girl from an attic window by means of the escape at a fire at East-street in that town; testimonial (first class) and £2 to Fireman Buckland, of the metropolitan brigade, for saving the life of Ellen White at a fire in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, in September last; testimonial and 30s. to Henry Woolacott, rigger in her Majesty's dockyard, for saving three lives at a fire at Stonehouse; the silver medal, with £5, to Fireman William Murphy; and silver medal to P. S. Faulkner, C division, for preservation of life at a fire in Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, on Oct. 20 last; a testimonial, on vellum (first class), with £2, was also awarded in this case to Joseph Deegan, who was saved by the escape. This man was the first to discover the fire, and, after arousing his wife, ran down to alarm the sleeping inmates on the first floor, and with some difficulty made them sensible of their danger. The fire by this time had made much progress, and Deegan only had just time to pass the door of the first-floor front room when the flames burst out. He, however, regained the room where he had left his wife, from which they were saved by the escape.

The long-announced public meeting to express sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in his quarrel with the Pope was held, on Tuesday, at St. James's Hall. The chair was taken by Sir John Murray, of Philiphaugh, who was supported by the Dean of Canterbury, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Sir T. Chambers, Lord A. Churchill, &c. The chairman delivered a message from Earl Russell, who was to have presided, expressing regret at his absence in consequence of the state of his health, and his entire sympathy with the object of the meeting, his Lordship adding that the letter of the Emperor of Germany of September last had sounded a note of timely warning to the British nation. A resolution speaking with admiration of the Emperor's letter was carried by acclamation; and the chairman was requested to communicate to his Majesty that resolution, and another of a similar character. An evening meeting of the same kind took place at Exeter Hall. Quite a contrary spirit was manifested at a Roman Catholic meeting held in the Townhall, Birmingham, on Tuesday night. Monsignor Capel presided, and Dr. Ullathorne was present. An address was voted to the Archbishop of Cologne expressing cordial sympathy with him in his sufferings from the unjust and tyrannical laws passed in Germany against the Catholics, bishops, clergy, and priests of that empire.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers last week was 107,425, of whom 37,059 were in workhouses and 70,366 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 4240, 17,045, and 54,997 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 574, of whom 445 were men, 101 women, and 28 children.

At the London School Board meeting, on Wednesday, a financial report was submitted, showing that £149,861 would be required to meet current liabilities to March 25, 1875. On objection being raised by Canon Cromwell, explanations were entered into by Mr. Freeman. The report was referred back to the finance committee. The debate on the statistics of the late board was again proceeded with, and adjourned.

On Monday the annual festival of the Caledonian Society of London, in commemoration of the birthday of Burns, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. The company numbered close upon 300 ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Eneas J. McIntyre, Q.C., presided. In the course of the evening Mr. W. J. Morrison, the retiring president, was presented with a gold medal. The memory of Burns was drunk in solemn silence. A ball followed the dinner.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barber, J. H., to be Curate-in-Charge of St. Barnabas', South Kennington. Bartlett, J. P. E., Rector of Carleton Forehoe and Crownthorpe, Norfolk. Barton, J., Curate of Sevenoaks; Vicar of Rainhill, Lancashire. Bingley, J. G.; Rector of Snodland, Kent. Cornish, John R.; Vicar of Veryan, near Truro. Fry, W. T.; Vicar of St. John's, Truro. Gibbon, G. H.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Halliwell, Lancashire. Gilder, E.; Vicar of Tekham, Kent. Lach-Szyrma, F. S.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Newlyn, Penzance. Mayne, F. O., Vicar of Strood; Vicar of Brearstead, Maidstone. Milner, C. F.; Vicar of Islington, Norfolk. Rutland, Robert; Chaplain to the General Infirmary, Hertford. Thorold, A. W., Vicar of St. Pancras; Canon in York Minster. Walkey, C. E.; Rector of Cornwell.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Exeter consecrated a chapel at Westwood, Broadcliff, which had been built at the cost of £1000, derived from a fund bequeathed by Mr. Arthur Troyte.

At a meeting of the executive council of the London Free and Open Church Association, held recently, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Mr. T. B. Vernon was re-elected secretary.

The Archbishop of York has issued a pastoral letter recommending the London Mission as an effort which concerns the whole country, and requesting the people of his province to give it a place in their daily prayers.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday and revised the fifth chapter of the Epistle of St. James and part of the first chapter of the First Epistle of St. Peter.—The twenty-first meeting of the Old Testament company of revisers was concluded yesterday week. The company finished their first revision of the Book of Psalms.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has refused to consecrate a new church at Denbigh, which was to have been opened this week. His Lordship's reason is that the reredos has a tendency towards Ritualism, there being amongst the altar carving a figure of the Saviour hanging on a cross and a group of figures prostrate before him. Until this is removed his Lordship will not allow the church to be opened.

The Church of St. Michael, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, was recently reopened, after a complete restoration, by the Bishop of Rochester. Mr. Richard Blanshard contributed the entire cost of the restoration (£2000). The church now consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, west tower, organ chamber, and north porch. Open timber roofs take the place of the old flat roof, and the entire building has been benched throughout. The nave arcades are conspicuous features, being richly moulded. The architect was Mr. Henry Stone, of London; and the builder Mr. Joseph Grimes, of Colchester.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. E. D. Anderson-Morshead, of New, Oxford, has been elected Winchester Fellow at that society. The election at Corpus to four open classical, and one open mathematical, scholarships, worth about £100 per annum, in addition to rooms rent-free during residence, has ended as follows:—Classical: F. T. Dalton, Highgate School; A. S. Haigh, Leeds Grammar School; J. H. W. Lee, Marlborough College; O. M. Powell, Uppingham School. Mathematical: A. B. Walkley, Balliol.

The Rev. Charles M'Dowall, M.A., of University College, Oxford, has been elected to the head mastership of Highgate School as successor to the Rev. Dr. Dyne, who retires at Easter. Mr. M'Dowall was placed in the First-Class Moderations, 1858, and in the First Class "in Literis Humanioribus," 1859. He has for the last nine years held the second mastership of Malvern College.

Mr. Herbert J. R. Marston, a blind gentleman, has matriculated in the University of Durham and gained a scholarship of £50 a year. Mr. Marston was educated in the college for blind sons of gentlemen at Worcester.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland held his first levée for the season at Dublin Castle on Tuesday. Alderman James Mackey, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, was knighted.

A terrible railway accident occurred on Tuesday morning, on the North British Railway, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and has cost sixteen lives. The cause was of a kind so familiar as to have become traditional—an express-train ran into a mineral-train that was shunting.

Fourteen troop horses were burnt to death, on Monday morning, by a fire that occurred in the wooden stables of the 11th Hussars at Shorncliffe Camp; and one of the animals that got free from the flames galloped in its fright down the slope and broke its neck.

The first ironclad built in Hull was launched from Earle's shipbuilding and engineering company's yard yesterday week. She was christened by Madame Goni, wife of Admiral Goni, the Almirante Cochrane. The vessel belongs to the class of sea-going ironclads, and has been designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., for the Chilean Government. She is armour-plated, and armed with six 12½-ton Armstrong guns. The engines are by Messrs. Penn, Liverpool, and will work up to 3000-horse power.

A shocking wife murder occurred at Plymouth on Wednesday. A young man, named Sylvanus Sweet, of independent means, quarrelled with his wife about the use of a pomatum pot, and in a fit of anger seized an old cutlass which was hanging on the wall, and struck his wife several times with it on the head. The woman died immediately, and the husband then sent for a cab, went in it to the police station, and there gave himself up.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

"Six hours' soaking rain" at Calcutta last Sunday was reported by telegraph; the quantity that fell is estimated at one inch in Bengal, but in Behar somewhat less. This is said to be "good for water supply and ploughing, but bad for other than food crops." The meaning of such reports is not easily understood here. There are four principal harvests in Bengal, viz.:—1. The Aus (rice), sown in April and reaped in August or September. 2. The Aman (rice), sown in April to June, reaped November or December. This is the principal harvest. 3. The Boro (rice), sown in October, reaped in March. 4. The Rabi (peas, pulses, and green crops), sown in October, reaped in February. The relative importance of these four harvests differ from place to place according to local circumstances, and this, of course, causes the importance of rain or drought in particular seasons and at different places to vary. Again, the means of transport from place to place differ widely in different parts of the country. Some districts are as easily accessible in all their parts as an English county. Others are exposed (says Dr. W. W. Hunter) to the calamity of "that local isolation which in 1866 reduced Orissa to the state of a distasted ship at sea without provisions." So, too, "several districts can only obtain supplies from without before the setting in of the monsoon; others are practically cut off during the rains; while in many the rainy months greatly multiply the channels of transit." Besides this the normal prices of food vary considerably in different parts of the country. A rise of price in one district after the winter harvest may have an entirely different meaning from the very same rise in a neighbouring district. Lastly, the population of the different districts varies widely in its character. Some of the classes of whom it is composed are far more liable to starvation than others. Some even thrive in famine years—as, for instance, the fishermen.

We are now informed by the Calcutta telegrams that fifteen districts of Bengal and the neighbouring provinces, containing 25,000,000 people, are recognised to be in a distressed condition; but eleven of these districts, with a population of 14,000,000, are said to be partially affected. The relief works to be undertaken at once by Government consist chiefly of roads, but village works are to be commenced later. A grant has been made for emigration to Burmah. Sir George Campbell recommends the prohibition of exports of rice from Bengal.

The sketch of a Bengal village, which we present as an illustration of this painful topic, was made by our far-travelled Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson. We have this week received from the publishers (Messrs. Longman) a narrative of his recent journey round the world, through China, Japan, and North America, in a volume entitled "Meeting the Sun." We expect to find it a very interesting book, for the author has fair skill with the pen, as well as with the pencil; and he is a zealous student of all Oriental antiquities, while he is an acute observer of all those novelties which the West has lately introduced to the East. The volume is beautifully printed on the finest paper, and is bound in a brilliant cover of yellow and red (the Imperial and the nuptial colours of China), with symbolic figures of the like mystical import, to remind us that Mr. Simpson went to Pekin for the young Emperor's marriage in October, 1872. About fifty of his sketches, including those of the opening of the Suez Canal, and those of the Modoc war in Oregon or California, are here reproduced from the *Illustrated London News*, by the heliotype process. We feel sure that his readers and ours will be glad to see them again in this new form of presentation.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

We give several illustrations supplied by the sketches of our Special Artist on the Gold Coast. One of them is a view of the camp at Addah, near the mouth of the Volta, seventy miles east of Cape Coast Castle. This camp was formed by Captain Glover's force of Houssas and other native auxiliaries. It is described by Mr. Henty, correspondent of the *Standard*, in a letter of Dec. 20, from which some particulars may be cited. The English officers with this force were Captain Glover, R.N., special commissioner; Mr. Goldsworthy, assistant commissioner; Captain R. Sartorius, Bengal cavalry, assistant commissioner; Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment; Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment, signal officer; Commander Larcom, R.N., naval operations and landing stores; Lieutenant Moore, R.N.; Mr. Blissett, Control officer; Dr. Rowe, principal medical officer; and Dr. Baile, R.N. The expedition possessed one steamer, the Lady of the Lake, capable of ascending the river and of carrying troops, and three armed steam-launches. It had two Gatling guns, four 7lb. steel guns, and two 4½-inch howitzers. In addition to these it had rocket-tubes, and the launches were fitted with tubes carrying large-sized rockets. These, with a supply of muskets, accoutrements, and ammunition, were the British contribution to the expedition. The native contribution consisted of men. At Janketty, up near the Ashantee frontier, there was a purely native force assembled, consisting at present of about 11,000 men. Of these King Ansa, of Aquapim, brought 3000 men; King Atta, of Akim, 8000. These kings stipulated for pay neither for themselves nor their troops. They offered to put their whole disposable force in the field, and asked only for a few hundred muskets to complete their armament, some powder, and lead. These have been supplied, and the services of other tribes were paid for at a fixed rate. The kings receive £10 per month for every thousand men they can bring into the field; the chiefs receive 5s. a day. Fighting men receive 3d. per day for subsistence, but no pay whatever, while carriers receive 1s. per diem. It was confidently expected that a strong native army would follow Captain Glover. At Addah, and upon the march between that place and Agravie, were 1500 Addahs, 4000 Accras, and 600 Houssas and Yorubas. At Agravie, fifteen miles up the river, were 1000 Accras; and at Blappa, twenty miles farther, were 600 Houssas and Yorubas, 3000 Aquapims, 1000 Creppes, and 1000 Croboes and Shias. It was in the latter part of October that Captain Glover left Accra, accompanied by his Houssas and Yorubas, and by Kings Tanné and Solomon of Accra, the former being the sovereign potentate over the whole tribes of the Eastern Protectorate. The kings promised that their warriors should follow immediately; for in this country it is the custom for the king always to start first with his body-guard, and for the fighting men to come out to them at their first encampment. Upon the present occasion the example of their chiefs did not excite the people to action; and Captain Glover's Houssa force, having been prevented from executing the proposed operations on the Volta, is to join that of Sir Garnet Wolseley, beyond the Prah. In our view of the camp at Addah several conical mounds of earth, nearly six feet high, will be remarked in the foreground. These are the ant-hills, of which naturalists have often spoken as common in West Africa and other tropical regions.

The illustration of "Fresh Arrivals" outside the north gate of Cape Coast Castle needs but a word of explanation. These black fellows looting on the bench, with the muskets laid before them with which they are to be armed, are the Kossoo allies of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition. An English officer, with the interpreter at his right hand, is making out a list of the



THE FAMINE IN INDIA: A BENGAL VILLAGE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



A SKETCH AT SIERRA LEONE.



AN ELDER OF THE PEOPLE AND A WARRIOR.



FANTEE SERVANT-BOY.

native soldiery, and, perhaps, giving them orders. Our Artist remarks, with scrupulous moderation, "They are expected to be of great service and use in this war, but they scarcely look what one would expect of fighting men."

The subjects of his other sketches presented this week are some figures and incidents characteristic of the West African negro races, both at Sierra Leone and on the Gold Coast. Our Artist has made an offering, for this purpose, of his own Fantee servant-boy, standing in an attitude of attention, and seemingly much amazed, while his portrait is drawn by his master's clever pencil. The scene of household muddle inside a native cottage is not pleasant to look at; but some domestic interiors in the British Islands are almost

as bad in dirt and disorder, with the additional miseries of cold and hunger, which the negro family are spared by the bounteous tropical climate. The fetish tree, in a village only a mile from Cape Coast Castle, is an institution worthy of note. These poor heathen make a fetish or second-rate god of anything that is at all out of the common—a rock, a stream, a serpent, or a plant of singular growth. Their priests have inclosed the tree with a palisade of sticks. The devout worshippers come up with bottles of rum, which they empty into the hollow space around the trunk of the tree. After giving their deity in this way a good strong dose of their favourite intoxicating drink, they cast in the bottles and say their prayers over the spilt liquor and broken glass. This re-

ligious observance will certainly do them more good, body and soul, than to drink the rum themselves, which is the ritual of our English heathen. But when our Artist suggested that some of the Fantees might, perhaps, taste a drop before helping the tree-god to the contents of the bottle, they were very much offended, and thought him a wicked infidel. Once a year, we are told by Dr. Gordon, the inhabitants of every village meet, with sticks and staves, with beating of tom-toms and blowing of horns, to perform the desirable feat of "driving out the devil." They chase him from all corners and through all passages, visiting every house, till they are sure he has gone away. But he very soon comes back, and the affairs of the village are as bad as ever.



INTERIOR OF A NATIVE HUT, CAPE COAST CASTLE.

MR. CARLYLE ON MODERN WORK.

The following letter from Mr. Carlyle to Sir J. Whitworth regarding the announcement made some months ago of the latter's intention to supplement the savings of his workpeople by a bonus upon them was read on Monday night, by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, at a meeting of the Stourbridge School of Art:—

"I have heard of your offer on behalf of the thrifty workpeople of Darley, and of the thankful acceptance of it by the district authorities of the place. I cannot resist the highly unwonted desire that has risen in me to say that I highly approve and applaud the ideas you have on the subject, and to declare in words that in my opinion nothing wiser, more beneficent, or worthy of your distinguished place as a master of workers has come before me for many a year. Would to Heaven that all or many of the captains of industry in England had a soul in them such as yours, and could do as you have done, or could still further co-operate with you in works and plans to the like effect! The look of England is to me at this moment abundantly ominous. The question of capital and labour growing ever more anarchic, insoluble altogether by the notions hitherto applied to it, is pretty certain to issue in petrolo-mone day, unless some other gospel than that of the 'dismal science' come to illuminate it. Two things are pretty sure to me; the first is that capital and labour never can or will agree together till they both first of all decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honour, whose highest aim is to behave like faithful citizens of this universe, and obey the eternal commandment of Almighty God who made them. The second thing is that a sadder object than either that of the coal strike or any considerable strike is the fact that, loosely speaking, all England has decided that the profitablest way is to do its work ill, slily, swiftly, and mendaciously. What a contrast between now and, say, only one hundred years ago! At that latter date, or still more conspicuously for ages before that, all England awoke to its work with an invocation to the Eternal Maker to bless them in their day's labour, and help them to do it well. Now, all England—shopkeepers, workmen, all manner of competing labourers—awaken as if with an unspoken but heartfelt prayer to Beelzebub—'O, help us, thou great lord of shoddy, adulteration, and malfassance, to do our work with a maximum of slowness, swiftness, profit, and mendacity; for the devil's sake! Amen.'"

There was a reduction of 3s. 6d. a ton in the coal market on Monday.

It was unanimously resolved, at a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, that a Federal Parliament for Ireland be made the subject of agitation, in permanent sittings, until the elections are concluded.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Colonel M'Neill, who has returned from the Gold Coast in consequence of wounds, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the Staff of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

There was a great demonstration at Blackburn, on Saturday, in favour of the nine-hours movement, and among the influential persons who gave the weight of their personal attendance and remarks were Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Sturges, M.P., and Mr. Hargreaves of Accrington.

A book likely to prove useful to all classes of readers who concern themselves with the fine arts in any way has just been published by Messrs. Longman. It is the "Dictionary of Artists of the English School," by Mr. Samuel Redgrave, who was joint author, with Mr. Richard Redgrave, R.A., of the "Century of Painters of the English School." The present volume, consisting of 473 closely-printed pages, seems to be a work of careful research and correct statement, upon a very methodical and convenient plan. It comprises the painters, sculptors, and architects, engravers on steel or wood, or by other processes, and the ornamental designers of every age who have lived in this country, or who belong to its school, including some of foreign birth, like Holbein, Lely, Fuseli, Roubilliac, and others. The names of artists now living will not be found here, but a memoir of Sir Edwin Landseer was inserted, in its proper place, before the publication of the volume. The memoirs are brief and concise, and show a fair and candid spirit.

A meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society was held at Hibernia-chambers, London Bridge, yesterday week—the president, the Duke of Marlborough, in the chair. The minutes having been read by the secretary, Captain Symons, R.N., an application was made for a reward by Captain George Campbell, the first and second mates, and three of the crew of the Garland steamer, for their gallant and successful exertions in saving, on Dec. 16 last, during a strong gale and heavy sea, when within a cable's length of the rocks and a lee-shore, near Loch Ryan, the master and six seamen of the dismantled vessel John Slater, of Barrow. It appeared that three attempts were made, in which the steamer's boat was badly stove and rendered useless. The life-boat was then launched, and after two hours, by its means, together with the boat of the John Slater, all hands were taken out of the vessel, and, in ten minutes after, the vessel, of 300 tons, struck the precipitous rocks, and the sea dashed her to atoms as if she had been an orange-box. The silver medal of the institution was awarded to Captain Campbell and two guineas each to his two mates, and one guinea each to the three seamen who manned the life-boat.

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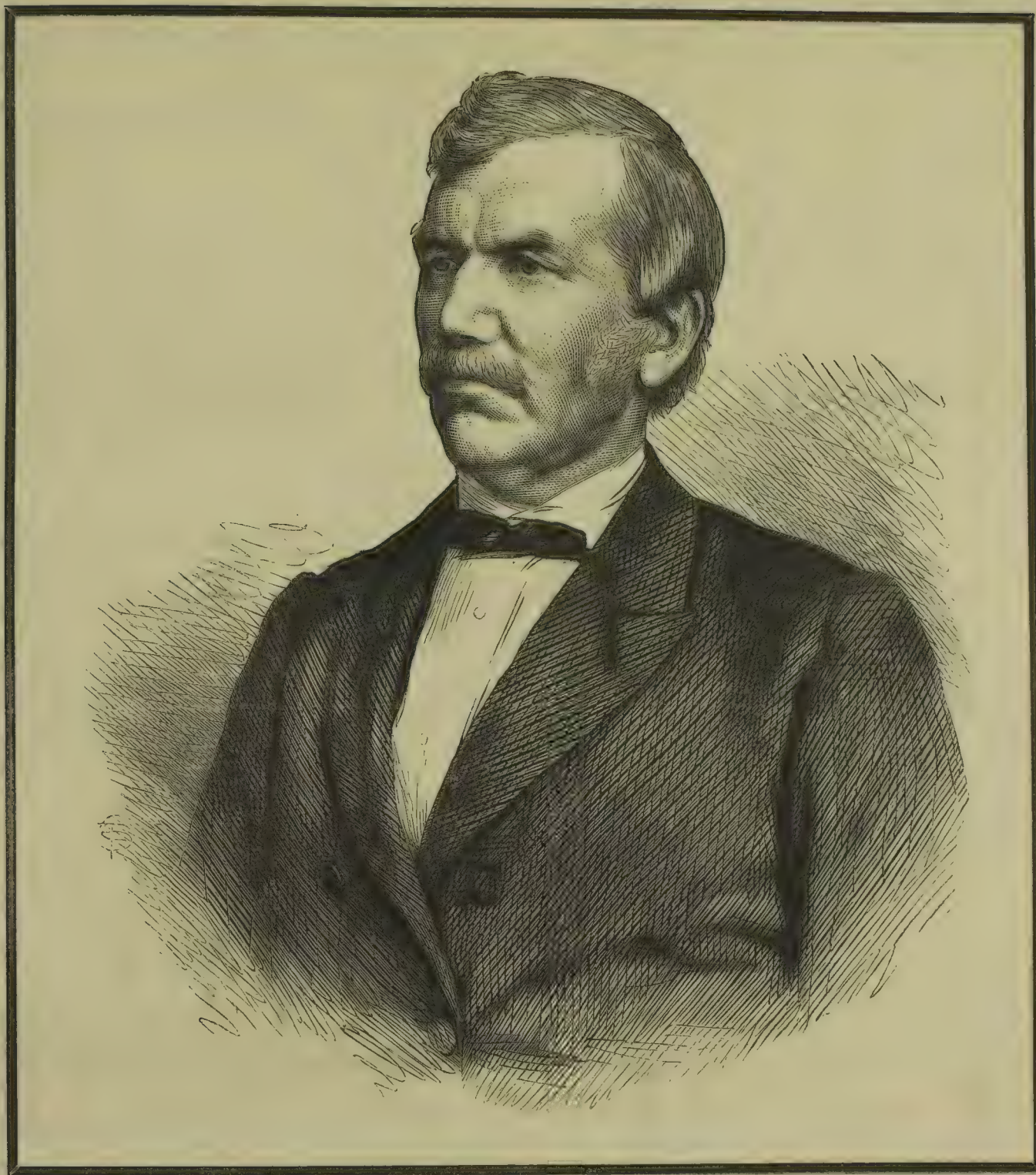
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THE LATE MR. LIVINGSTONE.



MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES FOR THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH: ILLUMINATION OF THE OLD TOWN, EDINBURGH.

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

We all feel a sincere regret for the loss of this brave and benevolent lonely adventurer in the noble enterprise of finding a way for Christian civilisation and European science through the unknown wilderness of Central Africa. The mournful news of his death reached London on Monday, by a message from the agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Aden:—"Livingstone died of dysentery, while travelling from Lake Bembe to Unyanyembe. Body embalmed and preserved in salt by his Nassick boys, who are conveying it to Zanzibar, en route for England."

The usual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening. Sir Bartle Frere, the President, spoke of this report. He said that it had occupied the thoughts of the council that day, and had caused them great pain for some time. But he added that several members, who had every right to speak with authority, had come to the unanimous conclusion that something more than a doubt was thrown upon the accuracy of this report. An hour or two later, after the business of the meeting, which was the reading of Lieutenant Julian Baker's account of Sir Samuel Baker's late expedition up the Nile, the President introduced Dr. John Kirk, her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar and on the East Coast of Africa. Dr. Kirk said that when he left Zanzibar, on Sept. 13, rumours similar to that which had now been published in London were current in the bazaar of that place. He had while there attempted to sift those rumours, but did not think them worthy to be repeated. They amounted to this—that an Arab trader had received a message from one of his slaves that Livingstone's body had been carried into Unyanyembe, but the negro said that he had not himself seen the body. Knowing how rumours grew in Africa, the additions now made to the story were only what might be expected. Captain Prideaux, the British political agent at Zanzibar, would have been sure to forward at once any trustworthy statement. Lieutenant Cameron, too, of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition, must have received the information, if it were true. He could have come down to Zanzibar in less than a month, and would undoubtedly have done so if there had been any news of such importance as this. Dr. Kirk, therefore, believed the rumour to be only the same which he had heard before leaving Zanzibar, though it was now brought by a steamer which left after his departure.

This opinion, having been accepted by the Royal Geographical Society, was received on Tuesday morning, when it appeared in the newspapers, with lively satisfaction. It was, however, in the course of that day unhappily negated by the bad news which came in an official shape, as follows, from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar:—

"The report of Livingstone's death is confirmed by letters received from Cameron, dated Unyanyembe, Oct. 20. He died of dysentery, after a fortnight's illness, shortly after leaving Lake Bembe for eastward. He had attempted to cross the lake from the north, and, failing in this, had doubled back and rounded the lake, crossing the Chambeze and the other rivers flowing from it; had then crossed the Luapula, and died in Lobisa, after having crossed a marshy country, with the water for three hours at a time above the waist. Ten of his men had died, and the remainder, consisting of seventy-nine men, were marching to Unyanyembe. They had disembowelled the body and had filled it with salt, and had put brandy into the mouth to preserve it. His servant, Chumas, went on ahead to procure provisions, as the party was destitute, and gave intelligence to Cameron, who expected the body in a few days. Cameron and his party had suffered greatly from fever and ophthalmia, but hoped to push on to Ujiji. Livingstone's body may be expected at Zanzibar in February. Please telegraph orders as to disposal. No leaden shells procurable here."

The following despatch is dated from Aden on Tuesday last:—"Dr. Livingstone died at the end of May or beginning of June, between Lake Bembe and Lake Tanganyika, of dysentery, caused by wading through water for several days. His body has been preserved in salt by his servants. When Lieutenant Cameron wrote, on Oct. 22, from Unyanyembe, the body was expected to arrive in four days. Lieutenant Cameron was suffering from temporary blindness. He intended to proceed at once to Ujiji, to get Dr. Livingstone's papers."

Confirmation of the intelligence has also been received by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, from Herr Brenner, the African traveller, now at Zanzibar. The death of Dr. Livingstone took place, it is stated, on Aug. 15.

It is remembered how, in the spring of 1867, a letter from Dr. Kirk related the particulars of a statement made at Zanzibar by some men of the Johanna island, giving a circumstantial account of the murder of Dr. Livingstone by the savages of the Mafite tribe, on the western shore of Lake Nyassa. The late Sir Roderick Murchison, then president of the Royal Geographical Society, refused to believe this story, and he proved to be in the right. An expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone, and to find his whereabouts, was sent out in the same year, under Mr. E. D. Young and Mr. H. Faulkner. They soon obtained evidence that Dr. Livingstone was alive and still travelling at a much later date than the time of his alleged murder, and that the Johanna men had run away from him, and had since invented the false account of his death. But Dr. Livingstone had been seen by no white man since he started from Zanzibar in March, 1866. It was known that he went inland up the course of the Rovuma, and that he was on the shores of Lake Nyassa some months afterwards. But it was not then known that he left those parts at the beginning of 1867 for the region of Lake Tanganyika. Three or four years more rolled on, and there was no intelligence of his movements. A second expedition was fitted out from England, under the command of Lieutenant M'Leellyn Dawson and Lieutenant Henn, accompanied by Mr. W. Oswald Livingstone, son of the missionary explorer. They arrived at Zanzibar in the early part of 1872, and landed on the neighbouring coast at Bagamoyo to pursue their journey in search of Dr. Livingstone. But here they were met, on May 7, by Mr. H. M. Stanley, the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who had left the object of their solicitude, in good health, at Unyanyembe, some fifty days' march from the coast. He had found Dr. Livingstone on Nov. 3 of the preceding year, 1871, at Ujiji, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika. They had lived together during the winter, exploring the northern coasts of that great lake, and Dr. Livingstone had returned with him as far as Unyanyembe, half way between the lake and the seacoast. It was in March, 1872, that Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone took leave of each other. At that time it was Dr. Livingstone's intention to go back to Ujiji, which, in fact, he did, for letters have since been received from him; and thence to cross over, or go round the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, to finish his explorations of the more westerly chain of lakes and rivers which he had discovered flowing northward from the Chambeze and Lake Bangweolo. The geographical problem which he desired to solve was clearly explained in an article we published on Aug. 24, 1872, with a map designed from the information supplied by Dr. Livingstone's most recent letters. Mr. Stanley's book, "How I Found Livingstone," which appeared in November of that

year, added much to our knowledge of the country and native tribes between the seacoast and Lake Tanganyika, but we have gained no more knowledge, since that date, of the later experiences of Dr. Livingstone in the remote interior. We have not yet heard what became of him, or where he actually went, upon his leaving Ujiji, some time after his return thither from his parting with Mr. Stanley at Unyanyembe, in March, 1872. The last letters from him, if we mistake not, were written about midsummer of that year. Eighteen months have therefore passed without any positive news of Dr. Livingstone, till we get the sad news of this week.

There can be no doubt, after this, of the fact which we deplore; and our Portrait of Dr. Livingstone, who has been absent from his native country since 1858, will be regarded with affectionate pride by a multitude of English and Scottish readers, who will naturally sorrow for his death. David Livingstone was born in 1817, at East Kilbride, in Lanarkshire; his father was a small teadealer. As a boy he worked in the Blantyre cotton-mills, but studied, as the Scottish boys often do, and contrived to get his learning at the University of Glasgow. He resolved to become a missionary of the Christian religion to the heathen, and intended at first to go to China. As a preparation for this work he acquired a complete knowledge of medicine and surgery, and was admitted a licentiate of that faculty. Having also gone through a theological course, he was appointed one of the agents of the London Missionary Society. The destined field of his activity was not China, but South Africa, whither he went in 1840. He there met the venerable Robert Moffat, and married his daughter. Livingstone remained in South Africa sixteen years, dwelling far inland with the Bechuana tribes, whom he instructed in the faith, the morals, and the useful arts of Christian Europe. In company with Mr. Oswald, he explored the interior, discovering Lake Ngami; and afterwards, between 1850 and 1854, ascended the Upper Zambesi, traced the courses of its tributary streams, and crossed the entire continent to the west coast, at St. Paul de Loanda. From that port, in September, 1854, he returned by another journey across the continent to the east coast, at Quilimane, where he arrived in the spring of 1856. Dr. Livingstone was in England in 1857, and received many well-deserved tokens of public esteem. Early in the next year he went back to Africa, with a Consular appointment from the British Government. He led an expedition up the Zambesi and Shire rivers, where a Church Missionary station was founded by Bishops Mackenzie and Tozer; but this had a disastrous result. The Lakes Nyassa and Shirwa were also explored by Dr. Livingstone and those associated with him before the end of 1864. He has during the last eight years preferred to go alone, so far as the personal aid and companionship of Europeans is concerned. We shall probably find another opportunity of commenting upon the life and character of this illustrious man, and upon the value of his achievements, which we have often before acknowledged.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Our readers are well aware that the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia, was solemnised yesterday week, at St. Petersburg, with a superb ceremonial and courtly festivities, befitting the occasion. Illustrations of these proceedings will be given next week, from the sketches made there by Mr. Proctor, the Special Artist who was sent by the proprietors of this Journal to the Russian metropolis for that purpose. In the mean time we present an illustration of the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. Petersburg, on Thursday, the 15th inst.; and one of the grand yearly ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva. This was performed on Sunday, the 18th, in presence of the Emperor Alexander II., the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur; the Duke of Edinburgh was confined indoors that day by a cold.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur, who had left Berlin by the railway train at eleven on the Tuesday night, travelling by way of Warsaw into Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg on the Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the frontier by Russian officers of high rank deputed by the Emperor, with whom was the British Military Attaché to the Embassy. The Princes and Princess were greeted at a station beyond Luga, more than eighty-five miles from St. Petersburg, by the Czarewitch and Czarevna, who had left the capital early in the morning by special train. The Emperor Alexander II., accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Dukes Nicholas, Vladimir, and Constantine, and others of the Imperial family of Russia, with the Ministers and high functionaries of the Empire, received the English Princes and Princess on the platform of the Warsaw railway station. His Majesty and the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur exchanged the Royal kiss. The band of the Ismailovki Regiment played "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." After greetings and introductions the Imperial and Royal party drove from the station to the Anitchkoff Palace in a number of close carriages and sleighs. The broad streets were lined with people, and, although there was not a London crowd, there was a very good imitation of an English cheer as the first carriage drove away, containing only the Czar and the Prince of Wales sitting side by side. The other Princes and Princesses were in the carriages that followed.

The ceremony of the benediction of the Neva was performed by Monsignor Bashanoff, the Archbishop Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, at eleven o'clock on the Sunday morning. There was first a service in the Imperial chapel of the Winter Palace, at which the Metropolitans of Novgorod, St. Petersburg, and Moscow officiated. The Czar, the Imperial family, and the foreign Princes were present; and the diplomatic circle, the Ministers of State, and the nobles and officers of the Russian army and navy, to the number of about 2000, filled the chapel and the saloon and corridors of the Winter Palace. The service indoors lasted an hour, and was solemn and splendid. The fine singing and recitative of the Russian ritual, the rich robes of the dignitaries, the pomp of silken embroidered banners, of golden crosses and jewelled cuffs, the long curling hair and dignified countenances of the Metropolitans and Bishops, of the priests and choristers, made the ecclesiastical part of the ceremony very gorgeous and impressive. To this was added the magnificence of a thousand uniforms. A better opportunity for witnessing the lavish splendour of the ceremonies at the Winter Palace could not have been had than the passage of the Emperor, the Imperial family, the foreign Princes, the clergy, and the Court, out of the palace to the riverside. The mass and colour of the great procession as it descended the grand staircase and traversed the corridors between lines of soldiery presenting arms was magnificent. The clergy walked first, with the choir of the Imperial chapel, carrying candles and censers and singing verses. After the Metropolitans and their cross-bearers and attendants there was a break in the line, and then followed the Czar, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Grand Dukes, and all the Court, walking bareheaded. Lastly came the flags of the regiments, carried by soldiers. The procession passed out of the river

entrance of the palace, across the quay, to a pavilion built at the edge of the frozen Neva. There the cross was dipped into the water where the ice had been broken, and the river received the benediction of the Metropolitan to the thunder of the guns of the fortresses of St. Peter and St. Paul. Then followed a service of singing and chanting, and next the colours of the regiments were blessed. The Czar, the Grand Duke, and others kissed the hand of the Metropolitan, and the procession returned to the palace as it came, the Prince of Wales and the Czarewitch walking near the Czar. A space was kept clear on the quay, but the crowd pressed close, the women holding their children up to see the Emperor. His Majesty paused before entering the palace, bowing and looking towards the surging bareheaded masses of his people. The Emperor and the Court having returned to the great dining-room, the colours of the regiments were presented, bands playing the regimental air as each flag was brought. The passages, stairways, and saloons were kept by the splendid troops, cuirassiers and infantry of the Guard, and sailors were drawn up in squadrons and companies on the parquet floors. The Emperor and Princes walked rapidly round the lines, the Imperial salutation of "Health to you!" being returned by the troops speaking all together, according to the Russian military form. The ceremony was followed by a déjeuner, tables in several grand saloons being spread with the splendid profusion for which the Winter Palace is famous.

The Duke of Edinburgh's wedding-day was made the occasion of public festivities in most provincial towns of Great Britain. In London there was not so much done; Royal salutes were fired at one o'clock in St. James's Park and at the Tower; Lord Granville gave a grand dinner; there was a special religious service at the Russian chapel in Welbeck-street, and at night the Russian Embassy in Chesham-place was brightly illuminated; so were the clubs and shops of leading West-End tradesmen. Our three illustrations are from Windsor, Edinburgh and Liverpool.

At Windsor the bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church rang merry peals during the day, the town was decked with flags, and the Royal standard floated from the flagstaff on the Townhall. Royal salutes were fired in the Long Walk by the Royal Bombardier, and at Fort Belvedere and at Virginia Water. At St. George's Chapel, in the afternoon, a special anthem, composed by Sir George Elvey, was sung in commemoration of the Royal wedding. On relieving the castle guard in the morning, the band of the Grenadier Guards played the march, "Haste to the Wedding," and afterwards the Russian national air. In the evening Prince and Princess Christian had a dinner party and musical entertainment at Cumberland Lodge.

At Liverpool the principal public buildings and places of amusement, together with the ships in the river and the docks, were decorated with flags and bunting. The bells of the parish churches also rang merrily and salutes were fired at noon and at night from the guard-ship Caledonia. There was also a display of lime lights and rockets from the Caledonia during the night. The Mayor of Liverpool, with his characteristic munificence, chose to celebrate this joyful occasion in the good old English fashion, by giving a dinner to the poor. His Worship is Mr. A. B. Walker, whose portrait we lately engraved; this gentleman having undertaken, at the commencement of his mayoralty, to build a fine-art gallery for the town, at the cost of £20,000. He now invited about three thousand of the deserving poor of Liverpool to dine at the St. George's Hall. The hall, spacious at it is, was not large enough to entertain all the guests on one evening, and therefore the Mayor divided them into two parties, about 1300 poor men and women (over sixty) being assembled on Friday evening and the same number on Saturday evening. The fare consisted of roast beef, plum-pudding, with beer, tea, fruit and cakes; the old folks, to the majority of whom, no doubt, a full meal of choice and wholesome food was a rare luxury, appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The evening was filled up with speeches, glees, performances by Mr. Best on the grand organ, and instrumental performances by the local police band. Mr. Clarke Aspinall (Borough Coroner), who ably and most zealously seconded the Mayor in the arrangements for the banquets, read an extract from the Queen's published work, describing her Majesty's interviews and kindly relations with the old women in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The reading appeared greatly to interest the female guests. The Mayor invited a considerable number of the leading residents of the town to witness the entertainments.

At Edinburgh there was a noonday banquet, or luncheon, in the Council Chambers. The Lord Provost entertained the company, amongst whom were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lady Burdett-Coutts, the Earl of Perth, and other persons of rank. A telegram, to congratulate his Royal Highness, was sent to the illustrious bridegroom at St. Petersburg. A meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, and resolutions to the same effect were passed. The evening of that day saw a most beautiful sight, like that which was displayed at the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Edinburgh Castle and the tall houses of the Old Town, along Castle Hill, the Lawnmarket, the High-street, and Canongate, crowning the lofty ridge, a mile in length, that stretches from the Castle down to Holyrood, were splendidly illuminated on the side overlooking the valley of the Princes-street Gardens, the Mound, the North Bridge, and the Waverley railway station. The city corporation had granted a sum of money towards the expense of this brilliant show. It could scarcely have been exhibited to such advantage in any other city. Viewed from a central point in Princes-street, the Castle was seen with its various batteries and buildings illuminated in perfect outline, while coloured fires burned at intervals, and two effective displays of rockets and bombs from the Esplanade lent variety to the scene. The sloping bank and gardens lying under the Castle had their walks and terraces also laid with lamps, the same mode of illumination being carried eastward as far as the North Bridge, lighting up the valley and the railway station. On the pier parapets of the North Bridge lamps were also placed, and a series of tall posts bearing their cross arms were raised on the bridge, from which flared similar burning lights. The buildings forming the northern face of the Old Town were brilliantly illuminated from the castle to the North Bridge. The prominent buildings on the slope were specially illuminated. The towering mass of the Bank of Scotland, recently completed, stood out prominent by its rich and elaborate ornamentation. The architectural features of the building were picked out in white lamps, while each window showed lamps arranged in geometric figures. The adjoining masses of building, the Savings-bank on the one side and the new buildings in St. Giles-street on the other, were brilliantly lighted up. The square of the municipal offices, showing ten stories to Princes-street, was illuminated by candles placed so thickly in each window that the whole building seemed one mass of flame. Across the valley, on the Prince's-street side, the new General Post Office bore a double row of burners along its summit, while the street fronts were lighted with rows of coloured light and brilliant transparencies. The pediments of Waterloo-place were similarly illuminated; and the vista in that direction was terminated by Nelson's Monument brightly lighted. The Register

House bore a beautiful series of crystal transparencies. In the line of Prince's-street one of the most beautiful objects was the Royal Institution, outlined by several hundred opal lamps. In George-street the vistas east and west were closed by St. George's Church and Melville's Monument. The façade, dome, and lantern of the one and the stately pillar of the other were hung with white lamps. At an early hour in the evening a bonfire, consisting of fifteen tons of railway sleepers soaked in tar, was lit on the summit of Arthur's Seat, and told the district for fifty miles round that Edinburgh was rejoicing. On the brow of Salisbury Crags coloured fires burnt at intervals. Within the city the same mode of intermittent illumination was here and there adopted with much effect. The streets continued crowded until a very late hour, but the evening happily passed without accident.

THE DISSOLUTION.

Seldom, if ever, has the word surprise been multiplied on a nation's lips as it was on that day of eccentric memory, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874. On that morning unconscious England woke and found itself in the throes of a dissolution of a Parliament which it had been anticipated would have died peacefully in the penultimate year of its so-called natural life. In general Mr. Gladstone has a knack of defying prediction and putting the camps of the political prophets to confusion, but in this instance he has outdone himself. We have the testimony of one subordinate member of the Ministry that there was not a more astonished man in the country than himself on that eventful morning, and it has leaked out that two heads of departments went to Downing-street to the Cabinet Council with their portfolios full of special measures of their own, unwitting of what was to occur. In imagination an amusing picture might be drawn of that Cabinet interior when suddenly the Prime Minister—doubtless in an imperative, perhaps imperious, manner—gave to two thirds of his colleagues, innocent of what was coming, the alternative of dissolution or resignation. There was no choice between unanimity and dispersion as a Government, and of course they were unanimous. Then, perhaps, were distributed amongst them copies of that manifesto which was addressed, with a sort of comical incongruity, to the electors of Greenwich—an experiment upon a not very distinguished body—which proclaimed a policy, and contained at least one election cry. The late Parliament was chosen on the cry of "Gladstone and the abolition of the Irish Church!" Now it is "Gladstone and the abolition of the income tax!" Always abolition! It is apparent, from that "prolix narrative" which was to go through Greenwich to the rest of the country, that the Prime Minister has never recovered the check he received last year on the Irish University Bill; he chafed at finding that he was not over to go forth conquering and to conquer; and that, in his estimation, his party in the House of Commons had become no better than a "rabble rout." There is but one way to deal with Parliamentary rebels, and that is to make them undergo the quenching process of a dissolution; and it remains to be seen what taming effect will be the result on those who return to the House after passing through that ordeal. If Mr. Gladstone gets a compliant and ductile majority, there is scarcely a subject on which he will not lay his reforming hands. Local taxation, education, home rule, county franchise, Universities, land laws, game laws, liquor laws; and, when all these and more have been dealt with, perhaps an attempt will be made to solve that problem which has hitherto defied all efforts—squaring the circle.

Probably it would be as easy to move the sculptured Sphinx as to startle Mr. Disraeli; but even he may have uttered what people used paradoxically to call a mental ejaculation, when he heard the news of the Ministerial coup-d'état. The manifesto of the Prime Minister followed immediately after the appeal of the leader of the Opposition to his friends to be in their places on the day of the meeting of Parliament, and an air of ridicule was thus cast on the proceeding, for he had practically addressed a non-existent body. But the unkindest cut of all was that the pre-sessional dinners of the leaders of the Opposition, which had been ordered, had to be stayed almost at the moment of gastronomic projection. The climax of aggravation being thus attained, Mr. Disraeli had to produce his manifesto, and he did so, evidently with all the bitterness of his whole heart and spirit. His address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, saving the absence of diffuseness, might be taken for a report of one of his speeches. Personality, phrase-making, epigram, sarcasm, underlaid with quiet humour and audacity, are its characteristics. Every word is "Gladstone," just as it is told of a celebrated speech of the first Pitt, that "every word was Murray." He assumes that Mr. Gladstone's primary motive for dissolving is his dread of incurring pains and penalties for a fresh violation of Constitutional law in retaining for several months a seat in Parliament to which he was no longer entitled. As to the greater part of the declaration of Ministerial policy, it is in a manner said to be another instance of that which Mr. Disraeli himself once described as a political party finding their opponents bathing and stealing their clothes, for it is exactly that which the Conservatives have always professed, and which therefore could have been carried out by them as well as by Mr. Gladstone. Awfully ominous is he on "adjustment of taxation," which, in his view, means "increase;" but, perhaps, in no part of his prolixion is he more severe on the enormities of the Ministry than on their having committed an act of ignorance or folly in relinquishing a treaty which secured to England the freedom of the Strait of Malacca. Probably this is not known to the country generally, but now it will doubtless be used with tremendous effect during the elections, and perhaps the Conservatives could have no more thrilling cry than the "freedom of the Strait of Malacca." Having stigmatised the Prime Minister's state paper as a "prolix narrative," the leader of the Opposition indorses that illustration by being contemptuously brief in his own; but it is a concentrated sneer and a direct defiance.

It may be that Mr. Disraeli did not consider that Mr. Lowe had not published his address to his constituents of the University of London; but probably he will not be astonished or very much discomposed by the fact that that document is a determinate rejoinder to his reply to the Prime Minister. The Home Secretary has put forth his power of retort without sparing, and in a style which is curiously coincident with his mode of speaking; he, in a few incisive sentences, tells the history of Mr. Disraeli's political career; and as regards his solemn assertions in his address, adroitly manages—to use a Castlereaghian phrase—to make him turn his back upon himself. The acme of sarcasm is reached when Mr. Lowe treats of Mr. Disraeli as a finance minister; and the sneer is supreme when he talks of that gentleman's "never having indulged in the luxury of a considerable surplus of his own"—is perfectly welcome to an imaginary appropriation of the accumulation of others. Looking at the matter of Mr. Lowe's statement generally, it is not improbable that Mr. Disraeli may be chuckling over the idea that his enemy has written an address; and when that review of the Ministerial position in the House, which is inevitable,

comes, he will not forget that Mr. Lowe has always been his favourite *bête noire*, and act accordingly. Especially it may be opined that he will revel in comment on that mysterious sentence with which Mr. Lowe concludes his address, and demand to know what occult meaning is hid in the words "The night comes upon all, but we will not draw the curtain while it is yet day."

As regards the general ruck of memberdom, there was in the first days of the crisis confusion, and doubtless a great deal of astonishment and perhaps some irritation. The "fiery cross" which ran through the country found most of them in a state of unpreparedness; many were far from the places of their representation; others were slowly wending their homeward way, proposing to be just in time for the 5th of February; and intending candidates found themselves in a state of half-organisation. It must be said that, on the whole, the emergency has been energetically met. Between Saturday morning and Monday night an amount of electioneering business was done that was marvellous, and very much was known about who was going to stand and who was going to retire. Hardly ever, if at all, was an election so suddenly entered upon; and in the contracted space of fifteen or sixteen days the operation of creating anew a branch of the Legislature will have to be performed. It will be a great feat, though many will be the chances and "flukes," and it is not unlikely that there will be numerous "scratch" returns.

MUSIC.

Some important performances, adverted to last week, took place too near the close thereof to admit of notice until now.

On Thursday evening the British Orchestral Society opened its second season with a programme of strong interest in the instrumental selection, which included Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's overture, "Les Naiades," that by Cherubini to his opera, "Les Deux Journées," a new saltarello (for orchestra) by Mr. J. Hamilton Clarke, and Mozart's concerto for two pianofortes, performed by Miss Linda Scates and Mr. Walter Macfarren. The fine band of seventy-five performers—including Mr. Carrodus as principal violin, and many other of our best instrumentalists, conducted by Mr. George Mount—gave good effect to the orchestral music. Mr. Clarke's new piece is skilfully scored, and possesses the animation proper to the character implied by its title. It was greatly applauded, and the composer was called on at the conclusion. Miss Scates, in the leading part of the double concerto, displayed that neatness of mechanism and refinement of style which have before been commented on in noticing her public performances. This young lady is one of the many excellent pianists who have benefited by the advantages offered by the Royal Academy of Music under its present Principal, Sir W. S. Bennett. The vocal pieces at the concert referred to were Mendelssohn's scena, "Infelice," finely sung by Miss Edith Wynne; the air (with recitative), "I dreamt I was in heaven," from Sir M. Costa's "Naaman," and the cavatina, "Fac ut portem," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," expressively given by Miss Augusta Roche. Previous to the concert the orchestra played the National Anthem and the Russian Hymn, in compliment to the Duke of Edinburgh, who is the patron of the society.

On Friday evening (last week) an interesting revival took place—Dr. Crotch's "Palestine" having then been performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society. The composer attained high eminence in his day, and justified it by his special and general acquirements, practical and theoretical, and by some music which has too long been ignored, among which the oratorio "Palestine" is the most important. Dr. Crotch was born in 1775, and attracted public attention as a juvenile prodigy when only four years old. He took his degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford in 1799, and subsequently became known as a lecturer on music at the Royal Institution. On the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music, in 1822, Dr. Crotch was appointed principal. His oratorio "Palestine" was produced in 1812, the text having been selected by himself from Bishop Heber's poem. As an ardent admirer of Handel, it is not surprising to find frequent reflections of that composer in Dr. Crotch's oratorio. These, however, are rather indications of the chief source of his studies than plagiarisms—power and individuality being sufficiently manifested to render the oratorio a work of permanent interest. Grandeur, science, and beauty are alternately displayed in the choral writing, a great impression having been produced by the movements entitled "Reft of thy sons," "O, happy once," "Let Sinai tell," "Hence all his might," "When the harp awoke," "Nor vain their hope," "Daughter of Sion," and the concluding "Hallelujah." Of the soprano solos (sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington) the principal are the airs "Triumphant race," "In frantic converse" (with chorus), "E'en they who dragged," and "No more your thirsty rocks." The tenor airs were given with much effect by Mr. Cummings, especially "But now thy sons" (with chorus), "Did Israel shrink," and "Vengeance, thy fiery wing." Some of the most important solo pieces are for bass (originally sung by the celebrated Bartleman), and these were very finely given by Signor Agnesi, particularly the airs, "For thee his ivory load" and "But who is he." The beautiful quartet "Lo star-led chiefs" (which was long a favourite extract from the oratorio) again pleased, as it always must, by its melodious grace. Two other quartets, "Be peace on earth" and "Then on your tops," are also noticeable, as likewise is an effective sestet, "Lo! cherub bands" (in which Mr. Carter was a serviceable second tenor); the remaining concerted piece for solo voices being a well-written duet, "Such the faint echo," for the principal soprano and tenor. Miss Ellen Horne, as second soprano, and Miss Julia Elton, as contralto, rendered efficient aid in various portions of the solo music. For an English work of its date the orchestral writing is very full and elaborate, the brass instruments being used, indeed, in occasional excess. Probably in this latter respect the score has been "improved" for the recent performance; which was conducted by Sir Michael Costa, Mr. Willing having presided at the organ, as usual. The oratorio was preceded by the National Anthem. "Elijah" is to be given by the society on Feb. 6.

Simultaneously with the concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, the Wagner Society was giving the third concert of its second season at St. James's Hall. The programme on this occasion presented, for the first time, the specialty of choral extracts from three of Wagner's operas—"Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," "Tannhäuser," and "Der fliegende Holländer." From the first the extracts were the two chorales (from acts i. and ii.), the second of which was encored; the selections from "Tannhäuser" having been the Shepherd's Song (sung by Mdlle. Gaetano) and Chorus of Pilgrims, the chorus at the end of the third act, and the Reception of the Guests and grand march from the second act. The last-named opera furnished six specimens—the overture, the Pilot's Song (sung by Mr. Bernard Lane), with chorus, Senta's legendary ballad, "The Phantom Ship" (by Mdlle. Gaetano), the "Spinning Chorus," the duet between Senta and the Flying Dutchman (Mdlle. Gaetano and Signor Gustave Garcia), and the Chorus of Sailors. The newly-associated

choir sang with good effect in some instances, and will, no doubt, be still more efficient when better acquainted with a difficult style of music that is probably new to many of the chorists. The Wagner selection was preceded by Schubert's "Ungarischer Marsch" and "Reiter Marsch," instrumented by Liszt. Mr. Dannreuther conducted as usual. The next concert will take place on Feb. 13, when a copious selection—orchestral, solo, and choral—will be given from Wagner's "Lohengrin," besides pieces by other composers.

Last week's Saturday Concert at the Crystal Palace brought forward a symphony of Haydn's, which had not previously been given there, and a concerto for the organ (with orchestral accompaniments) performed for the first time. The former (in the key of E minor) is a comparatively early work (about 1770), with much of the grace and power which distinguish the composer's later productions of the kind, and containing a masterly minuet in canon. The concerto is a new work by Mr. Henry Gadsby, several of whose orchestral pieces have been successfully produced at these concerts. In the fresh essay now referred to Mr. Gadsby has been equally successful. It is written with good command of general effect; and special, practical knowledge of the solo instrument. It was finely played by Dr. Stainer and greatly applauded, the composer having been called on. Another novelty at Saturday's concert was a movement from a string quartet by Veit, some clever variations on the Russian national hymn, admirably played by all the stringed instruments of the orchestra. Weber's "Jubilee" overture and Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture completed the instrumental selection, vocal pieces having been contributed by Madame Otto-Alvsleben and Signor Agnesi.

The seventh subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday week, consisted of performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"); and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," an association offering a strong contrast between works belonging to very opposite schools, and each a masterpiece. The choruses were finely sung by the gigantic choir, the solo vocalists of the evening having been Madame Corani, Misses Sterling and Weale, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Agnesi. Mr. Barnby conducted and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

This week's Monday Popular Concert included the performance, for the first time, of a pianoforte quartet by Brahms, op. 25, in G minor, a work that immediately preceded that in A major, which has several times been given at these concerts, with which it may fully compare in merit, with the advantage of somewhat less diffuseness. Mr. Hallé, who was the pianist, was also heard in unaccompanied solos and in a sonata of Bach, for piano and violin, with the co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda, who was the leading violinist in the quartets. Miss Jessie Jones and Mdlle. Reimer were the vocalists, and Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

The Manchester papers report the complete success of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist," which was performed there on Thursday week, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, as at the original production of the work at last year's Bristol festival, and with the same solo-singers—Messdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. As already mentioned, the oratorio is to be given in London during the present season of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Society is to give the first private concert of its new season this (Saturday) evening, when the selection will comprise Mozart's symphony in E flat and the overtures to "Masaniello," "Fidelio," and "Haydée."

The death of Madame Parepa-Rosa—which took place on the morning of Thursday week—puts an end to the scheme of the English opera performances announced to commence at Drury Lane Theatre, on March 2, under the direction of the lady's husband, Mr. Carl Rosa; the co-operation of the deceased singer, as prima donna, having been an all-important feature in the undertaking, which included the production of Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Madame Parepa-Rosa as Elsa. The premature death of this highly-accomplished and versatile artist is a real loss to the musical public, as well as a grief to the large circle of relatives and friends by whom she was loved and esteemed. We intend to give a portrait of Madame Parepa-Rosa next week, until when we reserve some particulars of her career.

THEATRES.

The managements of the present day are indefatigable, and in their endeavours to force business anticipate the usual period of changes, and vary their bills in a most unexpected manner.

The Olympic revived, on Monday, Morton's pleasant drama of "All that Glitters is Not Gold." Miss Fowler made the best of her opportunity to perform Martha Gibbs, and gave a most excellent interpretation of the part—so true to nature that art may be said on this occasion completely to have concealed art.

At the Globe also we have had another version of "Le Réveillon," of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, under the title of "Committed for Trial." This time the work has been done by Mr. Latour Tomline, who has differed from the original in many instances, and if he had done so in as many more would have rendered the result still more acceptable to our conventional public. The whimsicality of the incidents has, however, been preserved, and the audience are thrown into a merry mood which ensures the cordial reception of the play to the end. The performance is remarkable for having introduced Mr. Arthur Cecil to the regular boards. He sustains the character of Jonathan Wagstaffe, the name of the individual who is arrested for taking a policeman's number, an act which initiates all the funny situations which form the main interest of the piece. Notwithstanding the impropriety of many of these, the new version of "Le Réveillon" is likely to become popular. We may mention that the recent performance of the original at the Holborn by the French company has been very successful.

On Saturday the comedy of "John Bull" was again performed at the Gaiety, with Mr. Phelps in the part of Job Thornbury and Mr. Toole as Brulgrudery. The part of the Hon. Tom Shuffleton, however, had not the advantage of Mr. Charles Mathews, but the character was excellently well sustained by Mr. H. J. Montague, the much-esteemed lessee of the Globe. Mr. Hermann Vezin achieves distinction in Peregrine, and Mr. Lionel Brough is great in the small part of Dan. The important rôle of Mary Thornbury was admirably filled by Miss Carlisle; Miss Leigh made a capital Mrs. Brulgrudery; and Miss Eleanor Bufton, as Lady Braymore, played with appropriate vivacity and dash.

The Swiney Prize of the Society of Arts, consisting of a silver goblet, value £100, containing gold coin to the same amount, has been awarded to the Right Hon. Sir Robert J. Phillimore, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, for his work entitled "Commentaries on International Law." The prize is given under a bequest of the late Dr. Swiney, and is awarded every fifth anniversary of his death to the author of the best published treatise on jurisprudence.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES FOR THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



FIRING A SALUTE IN THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR PARK.

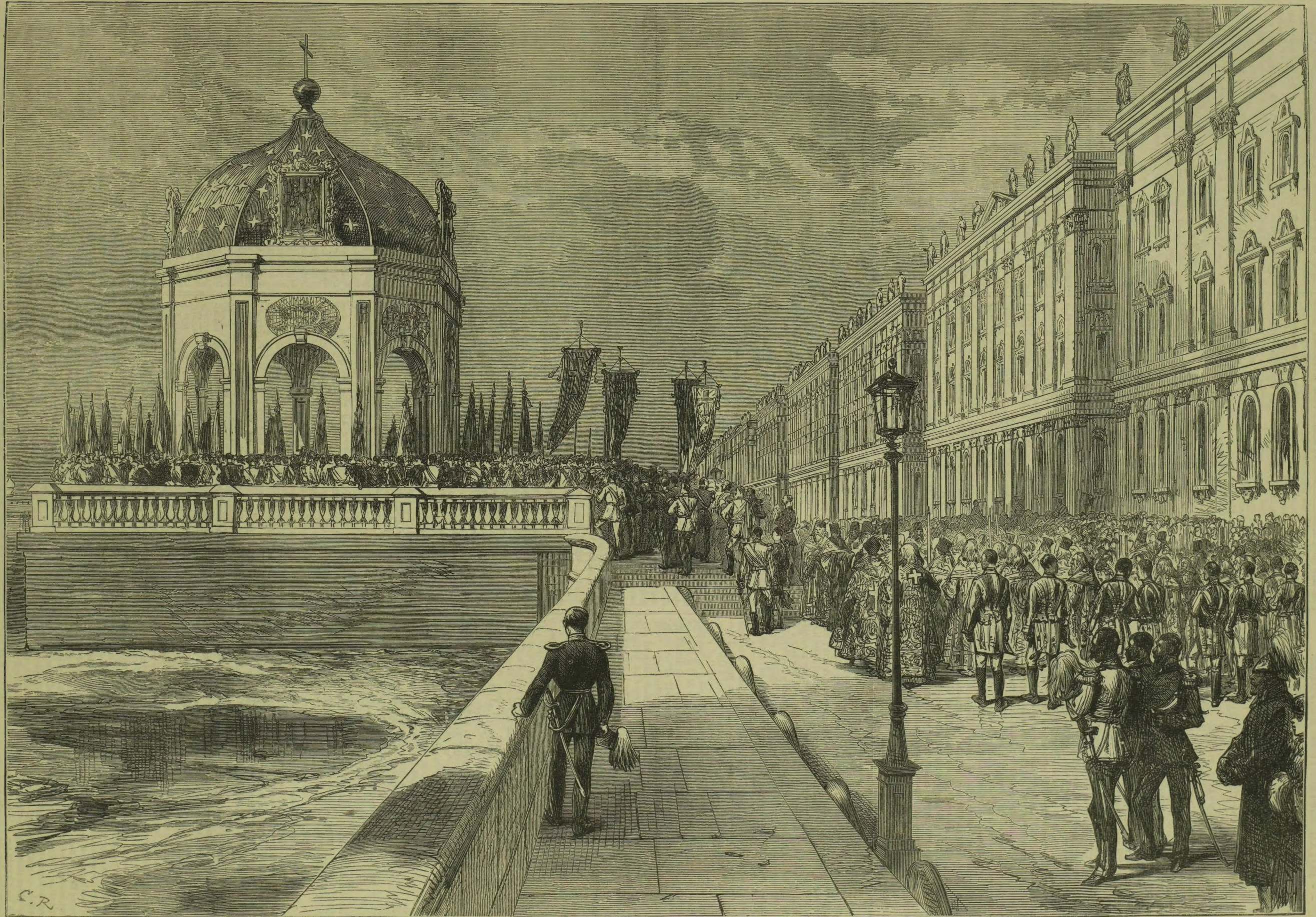


THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL'S TREAT FOR THE POOR.



HIGH LIFE.

BY THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.



BLESSING THE NEVA AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RESEMBLANCE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LIFE.

Professor P. Martin Duncan devoted his second lecture on Palæontology, on Thursday week, the 22nd inst., to explaining how resemblance in form and anatomical details between extinct and existing animals is suggestive of life under similar external conditions. Palæontology made but slight progress until geology and comparative anatomy rose to the dignity of inductive sciences. This was promoted greatly by Hutton's system of geological reasoning, which insisted upon uniformity and continuity in the operations of Nature, past and present, and which excluded all causes not supposed to belong to the present order of things from arguments respecting the past. By this the study of the organic remains of the olden time was much enlightened, and William Smith, the author of our first geological survey, showed how certain strata may be recognised by the organic remains found in them. Cuvier also, as a comparative anatomist, did not hesitate to ascribe the same method of life and external conditions to fossil forms and to those they most resemble in existing nature. After illustrating this opinion by the history of an opossum-like animal found by Cuvier in the gypsum of Paris, Professor Duncan commented on the bearings upon the question afforded by the great fauna (so characteristic of the Africo-Indian province) found by Falconer and Cautley in the sub-Himalayas. Keeping in view the opinions respecting the relations of resemblance in form and structure, and the surrounding conditions of life, the physical geography of the chloritic or green-sand series and the white chalk was worked out by the discussion of the nature and peculiarities of modern and ancient simple or deep-sea corals and compound or reef corals. It was shown that in the chloritic age there were reefs with all the necessary conditions of temperature and sea in the area of the West Indies, Southern India, North Africa, the south-east of France, and even in the high latitude of Salzburg. The subsidence of these localities, and the encroachment or overlap of the deep-sea deposits, were explained, as well as the manner in which deep-sea corals flourished in water of low temperature over the buried reef corals. The illustrations comprised diagrams and specimens.

DISCOVERY OF PERFECTLY PARALLEL MOTION.

Professor Sylvester, M.A., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting on the 23rd inst., gave a discourse on some recent discoveries in the mechanical conversion of motion. In his introductory remarks he explained that in all previous parallel motions, including Watt's, the head of the piston-rod of a steam-engine describes a figure of eight, and not a straight line; and he stated that several of the most eminent mathematicians had tried hard, and failed in the endeavour, to invent an arrangement of linkwork connecting the piston-rod with the beam of the steam-engine, so that the former should move at each point of its path strictly in the direction of its own length, which cannot occur unless every point in it describes an accurate straight line. A French engineer, M. Peaucellier, however, has solved the problem, by many deemed impossible, and some time ago made a discovery of very great importance in practical mechanics, which, till the present time, has not received the attention it merits. Diagrams and apparatus were exhibited illustrating this invention: first, a four-sided figure, a jointed rhomb or diamond, to two angles of which a pair of equal links jointed on to each other (termed the connectors) were attached. This combination (termed a cell) consisted in all of six links, four belonging to the diamond and two to the connectors; and the Professor showed that, in whatever way the links of the cell were moved and the angles varied, the point of union of the last-named pair of links (named the fulcrum) always remained in a straight line with two opposite points or poles of the diamond. Our limited space prevents us following Professor Sylvester in his demonstrations; but he showed that when the fulcrum was fixed, and one of the poles (named the power-point) was made to move in the plane of the cell and in an arc of a circle which would, if completed, pass through the fulcrum, then the other pole (named the weight-point) moved in an absolutely true straight level. The power-point and weight-point were described as driver and follower; and the driver, attached to a fixed point by a rod equal to the radius of the circle on which it moves, constitutes a Peaucellier cell, or Peaucellier's perfect parallel motion. Among the various models exhibited was one demonstrating that, by the addition of extra pairs of links to the cell, any number of rods may be made to move simultaneously in parallel straight lines, thereby creating a perfect compound parallel motion. The Professor explained how this invention may be rendered available in the production of charts, in millwright's work, in calculating-machines, and in many other processes, thereby greatly economising very expensive hand labour; and he stated that this perfect parallel motion had already been employed in making the ventilation machinery for the Houses of Parliament. In concluding, he said that, besides opening out a new field of mathematical inquiry, Peaucellier's principle "constitutes a new vital element of machinery second in importance to none that has been invented since the introduction into mechanism of the Archimedean screw, more than two thousand years ago." George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

KANT'S CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Croom Robertson began his second lecture on Kant's Critical Philosophy, on Saturday last, with a notice of the philosopher's great work, "The Kritik of Pure Reason," and the very serviceable introduction to it, named "The Prolegomena to any future Metaphysic." Kant did not write out his work till he had thought it out; the mere writing taking only five months, after many years of mental effort. It was a system of philosophical thought, fully and equably developed in all its parts, and described by himself as "the inventory of all our possessions through pure reason, systematically disposed." As reason, it dealt with knowing (the mind's faculty of knowledge), not with being; as pure reason, it dealt with knowledge dependent wholly on the mind, or with the faculty before and apart from all experience; and as the "Kritik of Pure Reason," it was an exhaustively reasoned search for the conditions of such knowledge. The doctrines of sense and thought which Kant evolved he termed "transcendental," because they treated of the conditions of knowledge prior to experience. Among his illustrations Professor Robertson commented on Kant's exposition of the nature of mathematics, especially as geometry as a pure science. In doing this he said that the mind is not only liable to be affected, but is capable of acting in a determinate manner by its own constitution. This action is termed thinking, and how thought must operate to become knowledge is the central question in the whole critical inquiry. Geometrical science, being knowledge, involves thinking, or the spontaneous activity of mind; but, as its judgments are said to be intuitive, and depending upon no generalised experience, the mental action takes place in a peculiar manner, which may be termed an act of productive imagination. Thus, when we think of a line or circle we draw it in thought by a motion which, says Kant, is an act of pure subject. Drawing it, we, in the very act or fact, accomplish a synthesis of the successive stages. In the latter part of the

lecture the Professor expounded Kant's view of various forms of sensibility and his doctrine of "transcendental æsthetic," which shows the moulding or transformation that sensations must undergo in order to be of account for knowledge. In concluding, the Professor contrasted Kant's opinions with the doctrines of Mill and other modern philosophers, saying that Kant's theory of space and geometry was now put on its defence, and had a hard task to maintain itself. Yet no theory that may take its place can do so without well regarding all that it involves. Of such importance it can never be robbed.

CHANGES OF THE BLOOD DURING RESPIRATION.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his third lecture, on Tuesday last, described the changes in the blood during respiration. In considering the carriage of oxygen from the lungs to the tissues by the pigment of the blood-corpuscles, a full account was given of the structure of the corpuscles and pigment. This substance, termed hæmoglobin, has been recently the subject of elaborate investigation by Preyer, and from the chemical formula obtained by him it appears to be the most complex organic substance with which we are acquainted; and, in consequence of the great variety of definite compounds into which it may be decomposed, it will figure in organic chemistry far more prominently than it has hitherto done. The only known pure form of albumen has been obtained by splitting up this blood pigment, and it is probable that ere long the precise composition of albumen will be ascertained. The mode of readily obtaining hæmoglobin crystals from blood was described, and the characteristic spectra given by oxidised and reduced hæmoglobin were thrown upon a screen. The action of carbonic oxide and other gases upon hæmoglobin was considered, and the strong oxidising power possessed by the oxygen in the blood corpuscles was shown by an experiment, in which the resin of guaiacum was oxidised by it. It is on account of this power that it is believed that the corpuscles can transform oxygen into ozone. The carriage of carbonic acid from the tissues to the lungs by the sodium carbonate and the phosphate of the blood was described, and the cause of the interchange of gases in the lung and in the systemic capillaries, as well as the action of gases and other agents upon the colour of the blood, were explained and illustrated by experiment. In the concluding part of the lecture Professor Rutherford described the experiments by which Bernard and others have shown that the blood is cooled as it passes through the lungs. He said that this statement had been challenged, but he considered Bernard's experiments to be the most trustworthy. The following estimates of the amount of gases in blood were referred to by the Professor:—

	Arterial Blood.	Venous Blood.
Oxygen ...	15 per cent by volume	5 per cent.
Carbonic Acid ...	30 "	35 "
Nitrogen ...	2 "	2 "

Mr. Alfred H. Garrod will give a discourse on the Heart and the Sphygmograph at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 6.

NEW BOOKS.

An undeservedly vacant niche in the biographical gallery of celebrated men belonging to an important epoch has been lately filled up in a sufficiently satisfactory manner by the publication of two large volumes, entitled *The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, including his Correspondence with numerous distinguished Persons*, by his grandson, Spencer Walpole (Hurst and Blackett). It may appear curious that sixty years should have elapsed without producing anybody who felt called upon to perform so pious a duty towards the dead and so acceptable an attention towards the living. But it is believed that, with the exception of an anonymous memoir, not generally known or generally obtainable, there has hitherto been no attempt to write a life of Perceval. Still, it is not only for lack of a "sacred bard" that Perceval and his deeds have met with the fate of those brave men who preceded Agamemnon. Nor is the oblivion into which both his name and his acts appear to have, for at least a quarter of a century past, completely fallen to be attributed entirely, though to some extent it must be, to the fact that, noble as was his birth and estimable as was his private character, yet, as a public man, he was nothing if not a mere Parliamentary debater and a Minister of the stamp for which moulders of popular opinion and writers of popular literature, influenced by quite a new order of political ideas, feel nowadays no sympathy, even if they do not indorse what Sydney Smith said about his being "faithful to Mrs. Perceval and kind to the Master Percevals," or what a modern historian has written to the effect that "it was reserved for Mr. Perceval to show that Addington was not the weakest possible Minister." All this may have had something to do with the neglect, biographically and memorially, with which Mr. Perceval had hitherto been treated. But it is probable that another and more powerful reason may be traced to the law of action and reaction, which, we are told, are equal and opposite. Now, the melancholy death of Mr. Perceval, who, it may be remembered, even by those who have forgotten all else about him, was assassinated by one Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons, elicited so lavish and even disproportionate an expenditure of grief, indignation, pecuniary grants, and monumental workmanship, at the time, that it is no wonder if everything that could be considered to have been done, if exhaustion supervened upon excitement, and if excess of commemoration were followed by long forgetfulness. But it was certainly time for a revival of memory; and Mr. Perceval's biographer must be complimented upon having stopped a biographical gap very successfully. A minor point of interest, as regards Mr. Perceval, becomes a major point of interest, as regards ephemeral topics of our day; for he filled simultaneously two offices and gave rise to a question touching the vacation of seats in Parliament, just as Mr. Gladstone has lately done. It would be well for a reader to begin with a perusal of the "errata" prefixed to the first volume, else somebody may be shocked to find Canning described at p. 345 of the first volume as "the son of a needy and dissolute actor." The expression has given rise to some correspondence in the columns of a daily contemporary; and horror has been exhibited at the confusion made by Mr. Walpole between "father-in-law" and "stepfather." Similar confusion is by no means uncommon amongst writers of novels, if not of more solid works; and, curiously enough, the same word, *beau-père*, means, in French—as most likely everybody knows—both father-in-law and stepfather.

The privilege of effecting an introduction between the reader and many notabilities is afforded by *Distinguished Persons in Russian Society*, translated from the German by F. E. Bunnell (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Let the reader, then, be prepared, regardless whether the personage be still alive or dead and buried, to go through the ceremony of bowing, in regular order, to Grand Duchess Helena, wife of Grand Duke Michael and sister-in-law of Czar Nicholas; to Count Peter Schuvaloff; to Countess Antoinette Bludoff, "the daughter of the most distinguished of all the counsellors who had surrounded the throne of the Emperor Nicholas;" to the two Counts Adlerberg, of whom one "was the shadow and bosom

friend of the Emperor Nicholas," and the other is "the shadow and bosom friend of Alexander II.;" to the brothers Milutin, one "Minister of War," and the other, when he was amongst the living, "secretary of State for Poland;" to Prince Gortschakoff, with whom all England has already more than a slight acquaintance; to Count Protassoff, who is said to have "destroyed the united Greek Church of Lithuania and West Russia;" to M. P. A. Wialoff, described as "Gortschakoff's future successor as Chancellor of the Empire;" to General Ignatieff, whose flattering nickname appears to be, "in some circles," "the father of lies;" to certain "ministers of education," and to a few "authors and journalists." About each and all of these "distinguished persons" a great deal of information, based partly on "attentive observation" and partly on "reliable sources," is contained in a translation, which is a fair specimen of the art that consists in concealing art.

Some idea of keeping alive the memory of the French Empire probably led to the publication of *Sketches of Modern Paris*, translated from Herr Ebeling's German by Frances Locock (Provost and Co.). At any rate, the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie "preside," as a Frenchman might say, over the sketches, which, be it at once acknowledged, are very well worth reading. To have been recommended to so lively and pleasant a collection of pages will, no doubt, be considered a real kindness by anybody who does not know why violets are so much affected by Bonapartists, who is not familiar with Fontainebleau or does not "comprehend the great importance of Barbizon," who has not had enough of "Parisian celebrities," who enjoys quaint little stories, and who is ready to read yet more about the different sentiments with which Parisians and Germans regard Christmas and the Christmas-tree and the new year, and, sooth to say, all things, including the Rhine. The author himself expresses his thanks for the "careful and spirited translation;" and sardonic beings must not consider the compliment, which appears to be well-deserved, materially impaired by the ingeniously-appended confession of "ignorance which prevented me from translating some of my Parisian sketches into the beautiful language of Albion, for the benefit of some of my friends there."

Ben Jonson, Shakspeare, Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, Bunyan, Milton, Hobbes, Dryden, Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Farquhar, and Sheridan, to say nothing of others, are vigorously handled in the second volume of the *History of English Literature*, by H. C. Taine, D.C.L., translated from the French by H. Van Laun, one of the Masters at the Edinburgh Academy (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas). The publishers' part has been performed in a way that invites one to read; and the translator appears to have acquitted himself in a manner calculated to defy detection. As for the author, his name is a sure passport to the favour of the discriminating and will command respectful attention; and if it be said that his remarks are likely, once and again, to rouse the British lion, it must be added that he gives an opportunity for the application of an old saying, *fas est et ab hoste doceri*.

Whosoever has not already been made sufficiently sick with tales of intolerance and of semi-political, semi-religious oppression, will find a mental and moral emetic, effectually and even palatably, if that be possible, prepared, in *The Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, by Samuel Smiles (Strahan and Co.). To his main narrative the author has added an account of "a visit to the country of the Vaudois," together, of course, with a supplementary sketch of scenes which have made that country mournfully dear to those who cherish the memory of the Reformation. Not that the Vaudians were Reformers; they never needed reform, but were rather the model after which the Church was to be reformed and fashioned. The author commands instant and vehement assent when he says that "it shakes one's faith in history to observe the contradictory statements published with regard to French political or religious facts;" but he may possibly excite dissent when he prefers to derive the name of Vaudians from the valleys they inhabited, rather than from one of their earliest martyrs.

Sir Bernard Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* (Harrison) has reached its thirty-sixth edition, and now, in its full maturity, may be considered to have taken deep root in popular favour. It has, in truth, become an institution of the country, and is consulted and pored over wherever the English language is read. At home it is necessary for every-day reference in society, in business, and in legal research; but in the colonies, in distant Australia and India, it serves also as a chronicle of information regarding absent relatives and friends incalculably interesting. All classes of the community love to look into the "Peerage." It is an inherent taste, affording strong proof of that appreciation of constituted rank which is part and parcel of the nature of Englishmen, from the Prince to the peasant. No other country has such an annual record of its nobility as "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage." It is as superior in its general scope and in its completeness and value as England's nobility is confessedly above that of any other kingdom of Europe. Germany depends on the "Almanach de Gotha;" but, useful as that portly little tome undoubtedly is, it embraces only Royal or quasi-Royal potentates. France has an "Annuaire de la Noblesse," a very well-compiled summary; but then, again, the "Annuaire" includes a small portion only of the titled classes. Italy and Spain have nothing of the kind, nor has Russia, as far as we know, any similar annual "Peerage." Glancing over the pages of this famous "Red Book" one is struck by the numerous changes death each year causes. Full twenty Peers passed away in 1873, the most memorable being Lords Lytton, Westbury, Ossington, Zetland, Delawarr, Wolverton, Hardwicke, Howden, Galloway, Hopton, Cadogan, Lyveden, Athlumney, Lisburne, Marjoribanks, and Zouche. A like mortality has fallen on the Baronets. Some five-and-twenty died in the same period, the most notable being Sir W. Verner, Sir J. Lethbridge, Sir G. Cartier, Sir T. B. Western, Sir D. Salomons, Sir F. D. Astley, Sir J. Anson, Sir R. Howard, Sir J. Chetwode, Sir W. Eden, and Sir H. Holland. Of all these members of the Upper Ten Thousand memoirs have appeared in our "Obituary." The most dignified marriage in the ranks of the aristocracy in 1873 was that of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon with the daughter of the Duke of Manchester. The new Peerage creations in 1873 were the baronies of Breadalbane, Marjoribanks, Somerton, Waverley, and Aberdare; and in January, 1874, Coleridge, Emly, Moncrieff, and Lamerton; the extinctions, the baronies of Ossington, Marjoribanks, and Howden, and the dukedom of Inverness. As an instance of the continuous improvement of "Burke's Peerage," we would refer to the carefully-compiled pedigree of Lord Selborne; and, in proof of its utility, to the key to the work, which enables the most unlearned reader to find the information he wants.

The committee of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots have issued a statement of the operations of that excellent institution, with the object of securing further contributions to carry on the work. There are now 583 inmates, many of whom are in the schools, whilst others are partially or wholly employed in various ways.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN.

The Right Hon. Edith Maud Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Loudoun, Farrinyean and Mauchline in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baroness Botreaux Hungerford de Moleyns and Hastings in the Peerage of England, died at Ventnor on the 23rd inst. Her Ladyship, who was born Dec. 10, 1833, the eldest daughter of George Augustus Francis, second Marquis of Hastings, by his wife Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, succeeded, at the death of her brother Henry, fourth Marquis of Hastings, in 1868, to the Scottish earldom of Loudoun, and, in 1871, had the abeyance of four old English baronies, to which she was coheir, terminated in her favour. The Countess married, April 30, 1853, Charles Frederick Clifton, Esq., third son of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Clifton and Lytham, in the county of Lancaster; and in 1859 assumed, with her husband, the surname and arms of Abney, in compliance with the request of the late Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, Bart., to whose estate of Willesley Hall she succeeded. Of her marriage there is issue four sons and two daughters. Of the former the eldest, Charles Edward, Lord Mauchline, born Jan. 5, 1855, becomes Earl of Loudoun and Baron Botreaux, &c. The grandfather of Lady Loudoun was the popular and distinguished Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, K.G., G.C.B., Governor-General of India, and her grandmother Flora Muir Campbell, Countess of Loudoun, the descendant of an historic branch of the house of Argyll.

LORD STUART DE DECIES.

The Right Honourable Henry Villiers-Stuart, Lord Stuart de Decies, of Dromana, in the county of Waterford, Lord Lieutenant of that county and Colonel of the Waterford Militia, whose death, at his seat near Cappoquin, is just announced, was eldest son of the late Lord Henry Stuart, by Gertrude Amelia, his wife, daughter and heiress of George Villiers, Earl of Grandison, and grandson of John, first Marquis of Bute, the

son of the Prime Minister Bute. Through his mother the deceased Peer represented a distinguished line of the famous family of Villiers, as well as the historic house of FitzGerald of the Decies, descended of the Earls of Desmond. He was born June 8, 1803, and entered Parliament in 1826 as M.P. for Waterford. He sat subsequently for Banbury, and in 1839, during Lord Melbourne's administration, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Stuart de Decies. His Lordship married a foreigner, Madame de Olt, and was left a widower Aug. 7, 1867.

SIR MONTAGUE CHOLMELEY, BART.

Sir Montague John Cholmeley, second Baronet, of Easton Hall, Lincolnshire, M.P., died there on the 18th inst. He was born Aug. 5, 1802, the eldest son of Sir Montague Cholmeley, of Easton, M.P. for Grantham, who was created a Baronet March 4, 1806. He inherited from his mother, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Harrison, Esq., the estate and seat of Norton Place, near Market Rasen, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his father, in 1831. He had previously (from 1826 to 1830) represented Grantham in Parliament. Subsequently he sat for North Lincolnshire, for which he was first elected in 1847. Sir Montague married, Feb. 10, 1829, Lady Georgiana Beauclerk, fifth daughter of William, eighth Duke of

St. Albans, and had by her one surviving son, now Sir Hugh Arthur Henry Cholmeley, third Baronet, M.P. for Grantham, born in 1839; and one daughter, Flora Caroline Elizabeth, who married, 1853, Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., of Singleton, Swansea, and died in 1868. The Cholmeleys of Easton are a branch of the great house of Cholmondeley.

MAJOR BENT.

Major John Bent, whose death was recently announced, was born April 26, 1782, at Sandford, Devon, being the second son of the Rev. George Bent, forty-one years incumbent of that parish. Major Bent entered the Army Sept. 23, 1804, as Ensign in the 5th Fusiliers. He served with that regiment in the operations against Buenos Ayres in 1807, and also in the latter part of the campaigns in the Peninsula, including the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive (from the 9th to the 13th December, 1813), passage of the Gave d'Oleron, battle of Orthes, actions of Vic Bigorre and Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, for which services he received the war medal with five clasps. Major Bent retired from the Army in 1831, and then resided for nearly thirty years at Wexham Lodge, Slough, where he became a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Bucks. He was the first Chairman of the Eton Union under the new poor law, and one of the original founders of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association. He retained full possession of his vigorous faculties to the very last, when he died almost suddenly, at the great age of nearly ninety two years. He was probably the oldest surviving officer of the Peninsular War.

MR. A. BLACK.

The death of Mr. Adam Black, the well-known Edinburgh publisher, took place on Saturday last. He had nearly completed his ninetieth year. Mr. Black was chosen five years in succession as Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that city, which he represented in Parliament from 1856 to 1865. Many years ago Mr. Black published the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and on the failure of Messrs. Constable and Co. the publication of the *Edinburgh Review* passed into his hands. His portrait, by Sir J. Watson Gordon, adorns the walls of the Council-room at Edinburgh.

The Wollaston gold medal for the present year has been awarded by the council of the Geological Society to Professor Oswald Heer, of Zurich, whose works, especially on fossil insects and plants, are of the highest value. The balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund have been awarded to M. Henri Nyst, the well-known palæontologist of Brussels. The Murchison medal is awarded to Dr. J. J. Bigsby, F.R.S., in recognition of his valuable researches, particularly upon the fossils of the Silurian and Devonian series; and the balance of the Murchison Geological Fund will go to Mr. Ralph Tate, F.G.S., and Mr. Alfred Bell.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. D., Margate.—It was published in our Number of July 26. We cannot send solutions by post.

P. FOMONAREFF, St. Petersburg.—Your solution of Problem No. 1558 is the true one.

DAG BARR and W. W. 3.—The interesting and instructive volume of chess problems by the Messrs. Pierce is published by Messrs. Longman and Co., of Paternoster-row. We shall take occasion to notice it shortly.

D. W. CLARKE, Barnaul-Siberia.—Your problem in two moves is rejected, because taking a Pawn in passing cannot be allowed as a first move for White. That of four moves is too easy; that of three shall appear. You will facilitate reference to your compositions by numbering them in future.

W. C., Cheltenham.—Rather heavy; and, in other respects, below your ordinary mark.

B. B.—The solution is quite right; the fault is in your not examining it attentively.

B. R., Bath.—No; it has no reference to a second solution in Problem No. 1558, as that composition can only be solved in one way.

C. S., Brighton.—You have omitted to describe your idea of the solution.

T. E. ENNIS.—We know of none worth purchasing.

W. TASKER.—Morphy's games, copiously annotated, are attached to "Chess Praxis," published by Bell and Daldy.

M. P. CIVIS, Victor Gorkias, and Others.—Problem No. 1561 cannot be solved by White playing for his first move 1. Q to K 8th.

G. L. B.—It appears to be correct, but wants point and difficulty.

R. DE T. G.—We will do as you request.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1560 has been received from Valdes—Joseph Janion—W. V. G. D.—Lewis Wood—H. B.—G. M. D.—F. R. A.—A. Wood—Harry and Emma—Sigismund—D. D.—Queen's Knight—O. P.—Lubi—F. W. P.—Mab—Viguo—A. T. W. of Canterbury—W. Airey—F. H. of Mona—Charley—King's Pawn—M. P.—Rento—Maufred and Man Friday—Ennis—W. P. K.—Omega—Fennimore—D. D.—Pip—Lovelace—Bozzy—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—R. of Nice—G. M. K.—Sindbad—Polly—Try—Again—Egbert—J. Bale of Otley.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1561.

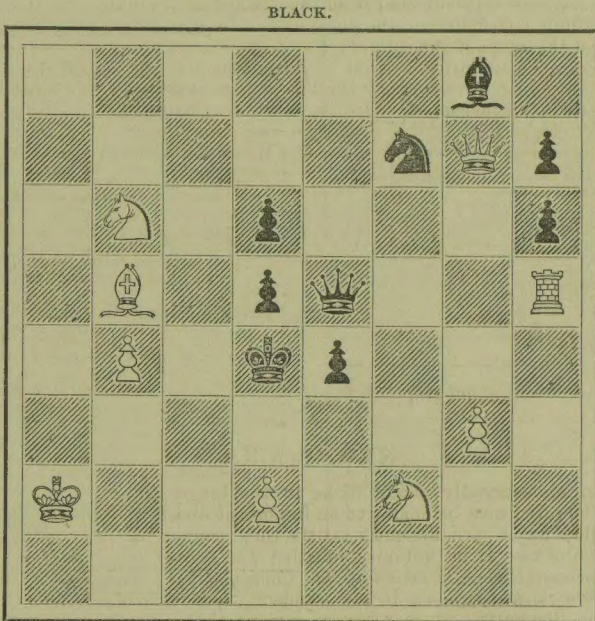
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to K 6th. 1. P takes Q *.

If White attempt to give mate by playing Q to K 7th or 8th, Black can foil him by moving the Bishop to Q 3rd.

*1. If King takes K R, the answer is R to Q 4th (ch), and Q or B mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1562. By Sheriff SPENS, of Hamilton.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XVII.

tswe	esw	eath	stw	scha	the	ands	eas
ifhd	hepa	rera	ereh	gain	hstr	ngew	rebe
ngel	ough	grav	noti	ould	mal	ures	art
soft	otw	essh	tthe	old	gofe	thi	orks
ngth	red	ingh	din	adth	'grea	lthe	whi
allo	orie	ledn	ast	ansf	sclo	outt	less
osac	achi	wed	eyw	nfol	ange	leth	scai
mem	rest	ifn	arre	eyl	thm	see	hech

This problem comprises a pair of endless 32-move routes.

A solution is invited.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Another Game in the second Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER. (Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 3rd P to K 3rd 26. Kt to Q B 4th Q to Q Kt 4th

2. P to B 4th P to K 3rd 27. K to K B 2nd P to Q R 4th

3. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Kt 5th 28. Q to Q 4th Q Kt to K 2nd

4. Q to Q Kt 3rd B takes Kt 29. R to Q Kt sq Kt to Kt 5th

5. Q takes B Kt to K B 3rd 30. B takes K Kt R takes B

6. P to K Kt 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 31. Kt to Q Kt 6th Q R to Q sq

7. B to K Kt 2nd Kt to K 2nd 32. Q to Q 6th P to K 4th

8. Kt to K 2nd Castles 33. Kt takes Q P P to K 7th

9. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd 34. K to Kt sq Q takes K B P

10. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K Kt 3rd 35. Q to Q 2nd P to K B 5th

11. B to Q R 3rd R to K sq 36. R to Q Kt 3rd P to K B 6th

12. B to Q 6th P to Q Kt 3rd 37. R to K B sq Q to Q Kt 2nd

13. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q Kt 2nd 38. R to Q sq P takes K Kt P

14. P to Q R 4th Q to Q B sq 39. P takes P Q to K B 6th

Neither game is well opened, but the second player's is particularly confined and uncomfortable.

40. K to R 2nd P to K 5th

41. P to Q B 6th Q to K R 4th (ch)

42. K to Kt 2nd Kt takes Q B P

43. Q to Q 5th (ch) K takes Q

44. R takes Q R to K 3rd

45. R to Q Kt 6th R to R sq

46. Kt to Q B 5th R to K Kt 3rd

47. Kt takes K P P to Q R 5th

48. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q R 6th

49. Kt to Q R 2nd Kt to K 2nd

50. K R to Q Kt 5th R takes R

51. R takes R R to Q B sq

52. Kt to Kt 4th R to Q B 6th

53. K to B 3rd R to Q Kt 6th

54. R to Q R 6th R takes Kt

55. R takes P K to B 2nd, and the second player wins.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, all of which are dated Oct. 19, 1871, of Lord Thomas Cecil, who died Nov. 29 last, at his residence, No. 6, Granville-place, Portman-square, was proved on the 16th inst., by Lady Sophia Georgiana Cecil, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife all his furniture and a legacy of £12,000 absolutely, and after giving some legacies to his servants, he gives her a life interest in the remainder of his property; at her death testator bequeaths £10,000 to his great-nephew Lord Burghley, and the residue to his nephew the Marquis of Exeter.

The will, dated June 17, 1871, of William Wheelwright, late of Newburyport, Massachusetts, United States, who died on Sept. 26 last, at Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, London, was proved on the 17th inst., by Robert Codman, the nephew, and Mrs. Martha Gerrish Wheelwright, the relict, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £140,000. The testator divides his property as follows— one ninth to his widow, two ninths to his daughter, Mrs. Maria Augusta Krell, four ninths to his brothers and sister and nephews and nieces, and the remaining two ninths for the erection and endowment of a scientific college to assist in educating Protestant young men of his native city of Newburyport.

The will, dated May 30 last, of Joseph Salkeld, late of 14, Upper Woburn-place, who died on the 7th ult., has been proved by Augustus Sillem, François Frederick Simond, and the deceased's two daughters, Mary and Amelia, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to each of his executors, Mr. Sillem and Mr. Simond, £100 each, free of duty, for their trouble, and the rest of his property, upon trust, for his said two daughters.

The will and codicil, dated respectively July 16 and 30, 1868, of Alfred Waterhouse, late of White Knights, near Reading, who died on the 27th ult., were proved on the 9th inst. by Alfred Waterhouse, Theodore Waterhouse, and Edwin Waterhouse, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his widow, Mrs. Mary Waterhouse, his household furniture and a legacy of £1000 absolutely, and a right of residence or of the rents of the mansion and estate of White Knights for life, in addition to the ample provision she already has under the will of her father, Paul Bevan, and under her marriage settlement. The residue of his property he divides equally between his seven children.

The will, dated March 8, 1873, of Isaac Redwood, late of Cae Wern, Cadoxton juxta Neath, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Edward Davies, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. There are various legacies to members of his family, and the residue of his estate he leaves, upon trust, for his niece, Mrs. Mary Ann Davies, for life, and at her death among her children and issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.)

WILL OF M. HELLOIN, JUGE DE PAIX.

This gentleman, well known as a magistrate, and residing on his own landed property, close to Caen, in Normandy, died in the month of June, 1828. He was of eccentric habits, and of the calmest and most placid disposition. Nothing was ever known to ruffle his equanimity or to disturb the repose and tranquillity of his domestic arrangements. He lived and died unmarried, and passed his life either reclining on a couch or lying in bed. Even when exercising his judicial functions he maintained this recumbent attitude; his bed-room became his audience-chamber, and he gave judgment in a horizontal position, his body lazily stretched out, and his head thrown back on a down pillow. This luxurious life, however, did not suffice to protect him from the inevitable lot of mortals; and M. Helloin, in due time, felt that his end was not far off. Under these circumstances he made his will, apparently with the intention of proving his fidelity to his traditions, for he decreed thereby that "he should be buried at night, in his bed, and in the position in which death should surprise him—viz., with his mattress, sheets, blankets, pillows—and, in short, all that constituted the belongings of a bedstead." As there was some difficulty in carrying out such a clause, an enormous pit was dug, and the deceased was lowered into his last resting-place exactly as he had died, nothing around or about him having been altered. Boards were placed above the bedstead, in order that the earth, when filled in again, should not trouble the repose of this imperturbable Quietist.

WILL OF DANIEL MARTINETT.

(An Officer in the East India Company's Service.)

Among original wills may certainly be reckoned that of Daniel Martinett. Dying very poor, this singular fellow bequeathed his debts to the Governor of Bengal, who generously accepted the equivocal legacy. We hardly know whether to admire more the sangfroid of the testator or the bonhomie of the legatee. The principal dispositions which constitute the will are as follows:—

"I, the undersigned Daniel Martinett, being perfectly sound in mind though weak in body, declare that I make my will in manner following:—

"1. I recommend my soul to God, and I hope to obtain of Him pardon for all my sins.

"2. As to this miserable body; as it has seen enough of the pomps of this lower world, all that I desire is that it may be put away in an old green chest I have, to avoid all expense; for, having lived the life of a prodigal, I would fain die the death of a niggard.

"3. My burial is to cost nothing: I won the amount of its expenses from the undertaker at a game of billiards we had together, in the presence of Messrs. Thomas Morrice and William Parkes, at the house of the said William Parkes, in February last.

"4. I request that the Rev. Henry Butler will read over my body the prayers usual at burials, and, moreover, that he will preach a sermon on the first Sunday after my death, taking for his text these words of Solomon, 'All is vanity.' In consideration of this service I bequeath to him all my hypocrisy—he needs it to be an honest man, as times go.

"5. I bequeath to the Governor of Bengal, Henry Vansittart, the office of paying any sum or sums which it may be found at my death that I owe to any person in needy circumstances: the whole cannot amount to more than 300 rupees.

"6. I give my bible and prayer-book to the Rev. Henry Butler, and my sabre to Captain Knox, because I sincerely believe he has not only the skill but the courage to use it.

"I have been, during my life, an object of ridicule to a fashionable gentleman, and the butt of his sarcasms. It is possible my conduct may have been somewhat extraordinary; I hope to be able to forgive him.

"As I have nothing to leave to my relations in my native country, neither have I anything to say to them. However, they have not troubled themselves much about me for some time: only I wish them all very good health, and I hope that my brothers and sisters may make a more prosperous journey through life than I have. (Signed) "DANIEL MARTINETT."

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REPORT, 1873.
The Forty-Ninth Annual Report, just issued, and the Balance Sheets for the year ending June 30, 1873, as rendered to the Board of Trade, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or of any of its Agents.
GEORGE CUTLIF, Actuary and Secretary.

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and SONS, Railway Basket Makers, by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, Manufacturers of Portmanteaus, Travelling-Bags, English and Foreign Basket-work, &c., have REMOVED to much larger premises, No. 40, WIGMORE-STREET (between Welbeck-street and Wigmore-street).
N.B.—New Illustrated Catalogue for 1874, free by post for two stamps.

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TABLE CUTLERY. Finest Steel Blades and Fast Handles. Each blade is stamped with name of Firm and guaranteed.

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11	3 1/2-inch Ivory Handles ..	14s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	4s. 9d.
12	4-inch Fine Ivory Handles ..	18s. 6d.	14s. 0d.	5s. 9d.
13	4-inch Ivory Handles ..	25s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
14	3 1/2-inch Fine Ivory Handles ..	28s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
15	4-inch Fine Ivory Handles ..	31s. 6d.	25s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
16	4-inch Fine Ivory Handles ..	35s. 0d.	27s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
17	Finest African Ivory Handles ..	38s. 6d.	30s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
18	Ditto ..	42s. 0d.	32s. 0d.	13s. 9d.
19	Ditto, with Silver Ferrules ..	42s. 0d.	32s. 0d.	13s. 9d.
20	Ditto, Tulip Pattern, with Silver Ferrules ..	50s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	18s. 6d.
21	Electro-plated on Nickel Handles ..	22s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	7s. 6d.

Game or Poultry Carvers same price as meat Carvers.

NOTE.—In ordering per post, the Order Number will be sufficient to denote the quality required.

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SILVER PLATE, the best quality manufactured, and durability guaranteed. Spoons, forks, knives, fish carvers, tea and coffee sets, urns, waiters, cake baskets, biscuit boxes, cruet, liqueurs, mugs, tankards, sporting cups, dish covers, plate covers, &c.; also a large assortment of Table Cutlery, warranted best steel. Price Lists post-free. Orders for Electro-plate to the value of £2 upwards carriage-free to any railway station in the kingdom.

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Superior cut-glass Tumblers, 3s. 9d. per dozen; Wines, 2s. 6d.; richly cut Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Lustres, Vases (the 5s. pair of Vases are made of cheapest and elegant Cutlery, Mark and Gilt, Ormolu Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes, fine Porcelain Figures; elegant Cases of Stuffed Birds, Wax Flowers under glass shades, handsome China Flower Pots, Jardinières, &c.; China Tea Services, in great variety and quantities, from 6s. upwards; China Dinner Services, from 11s. 9d. Dept. for Wedgwood and Co.'s celebrated Ware; also for best Worcester China. Handsome Toilet Sets, ewer, basin, &c., 6s. 11d. per set; superb ditto, 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, Hampstead-road, three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway. All Goods sent carefully packed. A detailed Catalogue sent post-free on application.
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Fiddle Pattern	Oz.	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern	Oz.	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	12 Dessert Ditto	30	9	6
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0
12 Dessert Forks	20	7	6	12 Dessert Forks	30	9	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	10
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2
1 Sauce Ditto	10	3	13	1 Sauce Ditto	12	4	10
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	2	2	0
2 Tea Spoons	10	3	13	2 Tea Spoons	14	5	12
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1	5	6

A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of Tea and Coffee Services, and other articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.

For the use of committees, a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings, of plate kept ready for presentation.

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HOWARD'S PATENT.

Wood Tapestry can be applied to all even surfaces, being an adaptation of real wood, in lieu of painting or paperhanging; beautiful in effect and exceedingly durable.
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Complete, £4 4s.
Price-lists and all information free.

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Weir's old pattern 55s. Machine now sold as "The Globe" Family Sewing-Machine.
Reduced Price, £2 2s., complete.
Illustrated Price-Lists and Nine Samples Free.
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ARMY PISTOL takes the 450 Boxer Cartridge. It is the best Pistol out.

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This RESTAURANT is removed to more spacious and commodious Premises,
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Entrance to Private Rooms in Carlton-street, adjacent.
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This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy.
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Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried. Caution.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

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MULLIGATAWNY, prepared by THE WESTERN MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY, in 2 1/2 lb. tins, ready for use, at all Grocers' and Italian Warehouses. Wholesale only, JOHN MCALL and CO., 137, Houndsditch, E.C.

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Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded.
Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices.
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Beware of Imitations.
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Packets and 1 1/2 lb. tins. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

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Invigorating. One trial will establish its excellence.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette."
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES for Throat Irritation.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed All Cocoa with the excess of Fat extracted.
Pronounced by the Faculty the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER, in all climates. Requires no Cooking. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. Samples free by post. Cocatina is a Vanilla at same prices.—H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

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The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent